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International Affairs

A spokesman for UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali, speaking at the Conference on Yugoslavia in London, reported that a deal has "been struck at the London peace conference to build up the escort duties of UN troops in the war-torn former Yugoslav republic," London PRESS ASSOCIATION reports. The number of troops will be "substantially expanded."

TANJUG reports that Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic, in response to a "formula in the draft final document of the conference stating that one of its task groups should review the question of the 'former' Autonomous Province of Kosovo," told the conference that "Serbia's province of Kosovo-Metohija is an internal affair of Serbia and Yugoslavia." He added: "The question of human and minority rights is one thing and the question of the status of Kosovo as an autonomous Serbian province another. Kosovo-Metohija is not a former, but the existing autonomous province in the Republic of Serbia, under its constitution. I therefore maintain that the international community can put objections to Serbia and Yugoslavia only as far as they concern the fulfilment, on our part, of the highest CSCE standard on human and minority rights."

Czechoslovakia

CSTK reports that the Civic Democratic Party and the Movement for a Democratic Slovakia "signed an agreement that they will unite on a common stand, which will be binding for both sides, before each session of the Czechoslovak parliament." The agreement "is aimed at preventing the federal parliament from becoming deadlocked in the future."

UN Military Role in Bosnia Expanded at Conference

LD2708131192 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1226 GMT 27 Aug 92

[By James Hardy, PRESS ASSOCIATION]

[Text] The United Nations force protecting vital food convoys in Bosnia is to be substantially expanded, it was announced today. A spokesman for UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali said a deal had been struck at the London peace conference to build up the escort duties of UN troops in the war-torn former Yugoslav republic.

British troops are almost certain to be involved but the UN is not expected to take up John Major's offer of up to 1,800 soldiers. The decision came as the warring factions in the bitter conflict agreed to recognise fundamental principles of civilised behaviour and an action programme to follow up their pledges.

The UN is determined all sides match words with deeds and abide by their commitment to drop territorial claims against each other and respect minority rights.

However, deeds did not match words in Sarajevo, where at least seven died and more than 20 were wounded when a mortar shell hit people in a bread queue. Witnesses said the attack took place in the modern Cengic Vila district of the Bosnian capital, which has been under Serbian siege since April.

In London, senior government sources stressed there was no question of the increased military presence under UN control being involved in fighting for anything other than self-defence reasons. A top UN official said the enlargement of the international force—likely to involve several thousand more troops—had nothing to do with military intervention in the civil war.

"These troops are not going out to be in combat. It is nothing to do with military intervention. This is affording slightly more robust protection to the delivery of humanitarian relief supplies," said a senior diplomat. The larger force is likely to include lightly armed troops manning armoured personnel carriers, mainly for checking highways ahead of convoys for road blocks, booby traps and other dangers.

A proposal will go before the UN Security Council next week where exact numbers will be calculated and the countries involved informed.

Meanwhile, it was reported from the conference hall that the Prime Minister of the rump State of Yugoslavia, Milan Panic, publicly slapped down Serbia's hard-line president, Slobodan Milosevic.

Mr Panic has always claimed seniority over the Serb leader but world opinion has assumed Mr Milosevic was really the man in the driving seat. However, Mr Panic is said to have ordered Mr Milosevic to keep quiet when he tried to intervene in a discussion. It is thought the Serb president did as he was told.

Tough talking on other measures to halt the conflict was continuing with a number of proposals under discussion. These included a French plan for some kind of aerial reconnaissance over Bosnia and the sending of UN monitors to the border between Serbia and Bosnia in a bid to stop the flow of arms to the combatants. Exact details of the monitoring proposal were under discussion but it was reported to have fairly widespread support among the 40 delegations attending the talks.

The leader of the Bosnian Serbs, Radovan Karadzic, an observer at the conference, said they were ready to hand back territory they had seized, unilaterally shut down detention camps and group together heavy artillery under UN supervision.

"We have decided to close all our prisons for war prisoners, even if the other side do not do that," he said. We have also agreed unilaterally to put all heavy weaponry around the cities into concentrated groups and place them under the supervision of UN people."

But world leaders were expected to be sceptical of the offer from the man, who appears to have back-tracked on previous promises. Dr Karadzic also reiterated his opposition to the possible appointment of Lord Owen as the successor to Lord Carrington for the post of the EC's chief negotiator. The Serbs strongly resent Lord Owen's earlier call that their positions should be subjected to air attacks.

Conference on Yugoslavia To Continue in Geneva

LD2708105392 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0937 GMT 27 Aug 92

["Pool" item]

[Text] London, August 27 (TANJUG)—The international Conference on Yugoslavia, which continued work on Thursday [27 August], will go on meeting after the conference until the crisis in the former Yugoslavia is resolved, TANJUG learned in London.

Six task groups of the international Conference on Yugoslavia will soon begin working in the U.N. Headquarters in Geneva.

President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Dobrica Cosic proposed that the gathering becomes a permanent conference based in Geneva and that a mixed Yugoslav committee be included within it.

TANJUG learned that the first task group of international experts will be devoted solely to the Bosnia-Hercegovina crisis, the second will resolve all issues regarding the delivery of humanitarian aid in the former Yugoslavia, while the third group will be charged with the position of minorities in the former Yugoslavia.

The fourth group will discuss the problem of Yugoslavia's succession, the fifth will propose how to resolve economic issues and the division of state property and debts among the former yugoslav republics. The sixth group will monitor how the decisions of the international Conference on Yugoslavia are implemented.

It still is not known who will make up these task groups. Their members are expected to be chosen during the session.

TANJUG learned that Lord Carrington would chair the sixth, monitor group.

The Geneva-based Conference on Yugoslavia will have a permanent body - a committee with two vice-presidents.

Protesting Serbs Agree To Remain at Conference

LD2608173392 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1509 GMT 26 Aug 92

["Pool" item]

[Excerpts] London, August 26 (TANJUG)—Lord Carrington met with leader of Bosnia-Hercegovina Serbs Radovan Karadzic and President of the Republic of Serb Krajina Goran Hadzic on Wednesday [26 August], after they indicated they might quit the London conference on Yugoslavia. Karadzic and Hadzic objected to not being allowed to attend the conference in the main hall.

British sources claim that representatives of the Serbs from Bosnia and Croatia have agreed to stay at the conference and to "give their full contribution." [passage omitted]

Conference organizers say that representatives of the Serbs from Croatia, the Serbs and Croats from Bosnia, the ethnic Hungarians from Vojvodina and the ethnic Albanians from Kosovo-Metohija have not been invited as official participants but "for consultations."

Karadzic Notes Bilateral Contacts

AU2608212292 Belgrade RTB Television Network in Serbo-Croatian 1730 GMT 26 Aug 92

[Interview with Radovan Karadzic, president of the Serb Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, by an unidentified reporter in London on 26 August—recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Good afternoon, Mr. Karadzic. After walking out of the conference this morning, you had an interesting meeting with Lord Carrington.

[Karadzic] We have been invited to bilateral contacts. Carrington invited us. We met many people—we met Vance, we met Carrington, Cutileiro.

[Reporter] Can you tell us something about those talks?

[Karadzic] These talks have been very useful. We talked about issues concerning the territory and the future organization of Bosnia-Hercegovina, and I think that represents progress in a way. It is seen and realized that Bosnia can no longer be a unitary state.

[Reporter] Will you be in London tomorrow?

[Karadzic] Yes, we will be here tomorrow, and we will hold bilateral talks with others. We think that a new approach to problems should perhaps be initiated, since borders, as a communist inheritance, should not be so sacred, maybe even for the whole of the Balkans.

Serbian Representatives Explain

AU2608212892 Belgrade RTB Television Network in Serbo-Croatian 1730 GMT 26 Aug 92

[Interview with Nikola Koljevic, member of the Presidency of the Serb Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, and Goran Hadzic, president of the Republic of Serbian Krajina, by Zoran Jevdjovic in London on 26 August—recorded]

[Text] [Koljevic] Well, this is why we walked out of the conference: Mr. Hadzic received the same letter as we did, telling him that we would only be in a position to listen, without any possibility for active participation. We did not want to boycott this conference in advance, so upon arriving in London, we required that we be permitted to take an active part in the conference.

Since our requirement has not been met, we believe that we are not in the same position, not in an equal position—particularly those of us from Bosnia—with the Muslim delegation, which, apparently—even though it does not have the recognition of most of the nations in its own republic—officially represents the entire republic here, which is, to say the least, unfair, not to mention, politically and legally incorrect.

[Jevdjovic] What kind of a response are you expecting at this conference?

[Koljevic] Well, do you know what? I think it is high time we started paying more attention to what the response might be of the Serbian people that we represent, rather than that of nations whose destinies... [changes thought] who are not involved in the destiny of our people. So I think our people's reaction is far more important, and their reaction to this will certainly be positive.

[Jevdjovic] Mr. Hadzic, let us hear from you now. What is your impression of this, well, practically walking out of the conference, and what kind of status has been offered to the Serbs in Croatia?

[Hadzic] I do not know what kind of status the Serbs in Croatia have been offered, but the Serbs in Krajina have been invited to come here as observers in some hall to listen. We have come here to show goodwill and the real situation, to show that we are for negotiations, and that we want to reach an agreement. [loud indistinct shout heard]

We think that the only way to solve the problem of Serbs in the former Yugoslavia is to sit around a negotiating table with the protagonists of the Yugoslav crisis. Nobody outside Yugoslavia can solve the problem inside Yugoslavia. They can help us, and we would welcome Europe's and the world's help, but our problem can only be solved in an agreement among us, so we do not accept any kind of minority status or unequal status or [words indistinct]. They can invite us back tomorrow to talk on equal terms.

[Jevdjovic] Does that mean that you are ready to negotiate further, but with no preconditions?

[Hadzic] [words indistinct] We are ready for negotiations.

Milosevic Describes Kosovo as 'Internal Affair'

LD2708143592 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1424 GMT 27 Aug 92

["Pool" item]

[Text] London, Aug 27 (TANJUG)—President of the Yugoslav Republic of Serbia Slobodan Milosevic categorically told the London Conference on Yugoslavia that Serbia's province of Kosovo-Metohija "is an internal affair of Serbia and Yugoslavia."

Milosevic was protesting against a formula in the draft final document of the conference stating that one of its task groups should review the question of the "former" Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

"The question of human and minority rights is one thing and the question of the status of Kosovo as an autonomous Serbian province another. Kosovo-Metohija is not a former, but the existing autonomous province in the Republic of Serbia, under its constitution. I therefore maintain that the international community can put objections to Serbia and Yugoslavia only as far as they concern the fulfilment, on our part, of the highest CSCE standard on human and minority rights," said Milosevic.

According to the office of the Serbian president, he said that "all other questions that concern Kosovo-Metohija are an internal affair of Serbia and Yugoslavia with which we are dealing independently, in accordance with our constitution."

"Kosovo-Metohija has never been an Albanian autonomous province but an autonomous province in Serbia, because of the specific ethnic structure of its population, as well as the cultural, historical and other specific characteristics of this area," said Milosevic.

Panic: Yugoslavia Ready To Recognize Republics

LD2608225692 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2140 GMT 26 Aug 92

[Text] London, 26 Aug (TANJUG)—Yugoslav Prime Minister Milan Panic today informed the international conference in London that the FRY is ready to recognize all borders between the former Yugoslav republics as "international borders."

"We have no territorial claims either on any of the neighbors of the FRY. We have recognized Slovenia, and we recognize Bosnia-Hercegovina within its internationally recognized borders," Panic said in his speech at this afternoon's plenary session.

With this statement Milan Panic has in effect satisfied the basic and most important demand which the host of the conference, British Prime Minister Major, presented to the participants and to the protagonists of the Yugoslav crisis, as one of the "principles which cannot be subject to revision."

"The FRY has no territorial demands on Croatia and would like to enter direct negotiations with Croatia on mutual recognition. I will recommend recognition of the government of Bosnia when the demands of the three ethnic groups have been met under some form of international guarantees," noted Panic.

"Yugoslavia accepts its borders with Macedonia as final and has no territorial demands on it," Panic said. He assessed that it is a "disgrace that Macedonia, the only republic that has not been drawn into the war, is being denied international recognition simply because of its name."

Stressing that Yugoslavia is serious in its opposition to "ethnic cleansing," because several people responsible for this practice have been arrested in Vojvodina, Panic said that the creation of "territorial enclaves for ethnic groups is a misdeed of ambitious political demagogues."

"The FRY is carrying out its own investigations into the violation of the human rights of its citizens, particularly in Kosovo, Vojvodina, and Sandzak," Panic noted. He called on Europe to study the FRY Constitution and to see whether "anything can be improved and our system made more democratic."

There is no need for any kind of foreign military aid in escorting humanitarian convoys helping the people of Bosnia since every route is open—from Split to Sarajevo, Sarajevo airport is still in operation, Belgrade airport is capable of handling supplies, and, just as from Zagreb, aid can reach Sarajevo without difficulties, Panic said.

"We have been trying to send five trucks to Gorazde, but Muslim officials have held them up in the immediate vicinity of this town," Panic said. Free distribution of humanitarian aid is one of the "undisputable" principles that the conference laid down for the participants in the Yugoslav crisis.

"As the FRY defense minister, I have done everything to prevent any kind of military help from reaching the Bosnian Serbs. I need help from this conference and the UN Security Council so we can take control of all border crossings between the FRY and Bosnia-Hercegovina and

make sure that this border is impenetrable to weapons," Milan Panic said as he called for "blue helmets" to be deployed along this border.

Panic called on the international community to carry out a full demilitarization and disarmament of Bosnia and even further afield, if need be. At his news conference late tonight, Panic said that he "does not like militant speakers," something that obviously referred to today's addresses by German Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel, Turkish Foreign Minister Hikmet Cetin, and Austrian Foreign Minister Alois Mock, who suggested that "Serbia is an aggressor" and should be punished.

Calls For Peace, Disarmament

AU2608225392 Belgrade Radio Beograd Network in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 26 Aug 92

[Report by Slobodan Jankovic]

[Text] Prime Minister Milan Panic held an important meeting with Cyrus Vance and Lord Carrington late this evening. The details were not released, but because of these talks the earlier scheduled news conference was postponed by a whole hour and a half and has just ended.

At the beginning of this dispatch, we first have a first few words about the speech that Panic gave at the London conference this evening. Panic repeated that he is struggling for peace. He condemned all horrors of war and destruction in Bosnia-Hercegovina and again insisted that a future peaceful solution be truly lasting and be accompanied by new relations in the Balkans.

Panic demanded complete disarmament of all factions in Bosnia- Hercegovina. In addressing the participants of the London conference, he pointed at the latest moves of his government and at the need to first clear one's own house regarding human rights, ethnic minorities, and their position. Yugoslavia favors cooperation, Milan Panic said, and then enumerated the conditions for the abolition of the sanctions that have already been fulfilled. At the end of the speech he asked the world not to bring more weapons and military force to the Balkans, as there is already too much of this there.

At the news conference that ended not long ago, Milan Panic was exposed to cross-examination and provocative questions by reporters from Kosovo, Croatia, and Austria. He managed to answer them skillfully by returning to the topic of his initial peace successes. When asked about his relations with Serbian President Milosevic and the balance of power, Panic replied: Slobodan Milosevic will not speak at the London conference, as foreign affairs are the responsibility of the Federal Government.

At the end, he reiterated the demand for demilitarization of the Balkans. With this, today's extremely strenuous day for FRY Prime Minister and other members of the our delegation has ended.

Cosic Wants Peaceful Reconstruction of Yugoslavia

AU2608221892 Belgrade Radio Beograd Network in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 26 Aug 92

[Report on speech by FRY President Dobrica Cosic at the Conference on Yugoslavia in London on 26 August by Dragan Colovic—recorded]

[Text] The future of Europe will not forgive us if we fail to stop the terrible suffering of hundreds of thousands of people, women, and children on the territory of the former Yugoslavia with this conference and if this conference does not become a turning point in the policy of all internal and external factors in the Yugoslav agony for ending the interethnic, religious, and civil war in Bosnia-Hercegovina, completing state and political reconstruction of Yugoslavia, and securing objective assumptions for stabilization and permanent peace in the Balkans, Dobrica Cosic said at the beginning of his statement. To realize this turning point, Cosic then said that it is inevitable:

—that all Yugoslav factors renounce any use of force and nationalist exclusion in realizing the state objectives of their national ideologies;

—that through dialogue, agreements, and, above all, compromises, they themselves seek the solutions to end the Yugoslav agony and move toward an integral normalization of mutual relations and acknowledgement of the existential mutual dependence of all Yugoslav and Balkan nations;

—that in the process of the democratic revolution that has emerged after the breakdown of the real socialism, and that with its basic principles of human rights universalized as a world process via international forums, they speed up and complete the democratic transformation of their societies, realize all human rights and the rights of ethnic minorities according to the highest CSCE standards and through this, finally break free of the totalitarian past and the regime of the Communist Party, but also

—that they, through the rule of law, prevent further stirring of the residual energies of Nazi, clerical, and chauvinist origin that became powerful factors in the war on the territory of the former Yugoslavia.

President Cosic demanded:

—that all three sides in Bosnia-Hercegovina immediately stop the killing, ethnic cleansing, and organization of camps for civilian population and make it possible for all refugees and exiled persons to return to their homes;

—that they abolish all forms of national, religious, and citizens discrimination and continue and complete the talks on Bosnia-Hercegovina's political constitution under EC patronage, then

—that the FRY, with its constituent units of Serbia and Montenegro, be consistent in not offering any military assistance to Bosnia-Hercegovina and that it prevent any type of participation by FRY citizens in the Bosnia-Hercegovina paramilitary formations;

—that it not repeat any aspect of political or any other type of participation in the animosities between the Yugoslav nations and that it start bilateral talks on the normalization of relations with all newly created states.

President Cosic also demanded that Croatia immediately withdraw its army from Bosnia-Hercegovina, and that it abandon the military coalition with the Muslims and start political negotiations with the Serbian Republic and the representatives of the remaining Serbs in Croatia. He demanded that the Muslim leadership renounce its tendency toward political hegemony in Bosnia-Hercegovina, stop obstructing the negotiations to reach a political agreement with the Serbs and the Croats, and renounce tendencies for a confessional and military internationalization of the civil war in Bosnia-Hercegovina.

Cosic proposed that the leadership of the Serbs in Bosnia-Hercegovina make certain territorial concessions to the Muslims on the territories that the Serbs are currently defending as their own and in this way, create a sound basis for the future constitution on the basis of an agreement by the three constituent nations. He also proposed that all former Yugoslav republics and nations immediately stop the media war and renounce the chauvinist exclusivity and political struggle by all means, by which almost pathological hatred has been created among the nations, which are incapable of any type of ethic and democratic communication.

If we want this conference to be [word indistinct] in the policy of the international [word indistinct] and change the situation on the Yugoslav territory [words indistinct] we all want, then it is reasonable, according to President Cosic, that the international factors in the Yugoslav crisis overcome the role of arbiter and establish equality of all Yugoslav participants in the decisions and rights in order to complete, as Cosic said, state and political reconstruction on the territory of the former Yugoslavia. Also, international factors should rehabilitate the disavowed principles and norms of international law and, above all, the right of all nations to self-determination as a fundamental UN principle.

Then, they should abandon double criteria in interpreting the rights of the Yugoslav peoples, by which the Serbian people are very gravely damaged—particularly by facilely legalizing secession and the ruining of external state borders set up by the Versailles Treaty and peace treaties after the end of World War II and guaranteed by the Helsinki Act, and by the simultaneous proclamation of internal republic borders as inviolable, although these borders were imposed by the decisions of the Comintern and the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, something that caused the interethnic wars on the territory of Yugoslavia.

President Cosic asked the international factors to free the FRY from the Security Council's sanctions based upon unobjective assessments of the character of the war in Bosnia-Hercegovina and stereotypical arbitrariness and inventions by the mass media who satanized the Serbian people and psychologically prepared world opinion for Serbia and Montenegro to be scapegoats of the blueprinted new world order and Serbs to be the Jews of the end of the 20th century.

President Cosic suggested the following: That the Security Council withdraw Resolution 770, which approves military intervention even in individual states or a group of states, by which the FRY is in fact put into a position of a hostage to the participants of the civil war in Bosnia-Hercegovina; that the ethnic cleansing of information in the mass media of the countries participating in this conference be stopped; and that the international community, which is represented at the conference by about 30 countries, renounce pressures, arbitration, and punishment of one protagonist in a war in which three sides participate, and continue to provide good services and conduct a peacemaking mission.

In Cosic's opinion, to realize the basic aims of this conference, it is reasonable to reach agreement on the following decisions:

—that Bosnia-Hercegovina be demilitarized and all armament be placed under the control of UNPROFOR [UN Protection Force];

—that the entire Balkan region and countries with territorial pretensions toward the Balkans be demilitarized in stages;

—that the state continuity and subjectivity of the FRY be recognized and that it be freed from sanctions and thereby made an equal partner in rights and responsibilities for peaceful and political reconstruction on the Yugoslav territory.

President Cosic also suggests that the international Conference on Yugoslavia be transformed into a permanent conference with its center in Geneva and with a Yugoslav mixed committee as its body that would, together with UN and CSCE commissions, meet in towns in the former Yugoslav republics alternatively until all state agreements are reached and relations among the newly created states are completely normalized. The states created upon the principle of self-determination of peoples should create an economic, political, and communication association as a region corresponding to the EC, an association with a tendency toward a Balkan confederation. In Dobrica Cosic's opinion, these are ways toward constructive and preventive diplomacy toward turning the traditionally unstable Balkans into a region of peace, integral democracy, and freedom of nations and people.

In the continuation of his speech, which lasted more than the envisaged 10 minutes, President Cosic presented a view of the future, not only of the Yugoslav and Balkan peoples. The virus of nationalist statism and secessionism that has spread over multinational societies, nations in diaspora, and national minorities in the southeast and east of Europe and the former Soviet Union represent the heritage of communism and traditional policies, Cosic says and adds that the Balkanization that is acquiring tragic proportions on our territory at this very moment through the influence of outside factors and the activity of political manipulations with human rights can become a source of permanent clashes and destructive processes in the world community at the beginning of the third millennium. In Cosic's opinion, Balkanization cannot be limited and controlled by sanctions. An international ghettoization of certain regions of the world is in discord with the proclaimed democratic principles of the new world order. Such a dangerous game in the Balkans will hit back as a boomerang at Europe, Russia, and the world.

International sanctions and military intervention are not the way to remove real causes of the conflict but only to multiply evil consequences of poor policy. They can only provide additional energy for an accelerated Balkanization even of other multinational and religiously diverse regions, President Cosic pointed out. Therefore, a peaceful reconstruction of Yugoslavia requires the introduction of new and anticipatable principled solutions in realizing national and state rights, solutions with which a state- political reconstruction of the Balkans and not only the Balkans can be carried out and concluded by peaceful means and methods.

Finally, President Cosic expressed his hope that the conference will represent an inspiration for defining and creating a new democratic order and a new democratic era in the Balkans. I wish that we would finally reject weapons and rule our destiny with reason, Cosic said, at the end expressing gratitude to Prime Minister John Major, UN Secretary General Butrus-Ghali, and all those participants in the conference who sought the best way toward the success of this international forum through political wisdom and goodwill.

Bosnian Minister Urges Direct Military Intervention

LD2608193292 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1849 GMT 26 Aug 92

[Text] Bosnia's foreign minister tonight demanded direct military intervention by the West against the Serbs in an attempt to raise the stakes before detailed negotiation at the conference tomorrow. Speaking at the end of today's plenary session, Haris Silajdzic said the threat of tighter sanctions, combined with fierce international condemnation, was not enough to stop the bloody war raging in Bosnia-Hercegovina.

Praising what he described as "commendable efforts" by peacemakers at the Queen Elizabeth II Conference Centre in Westminster, the drawn and tired looking Muslim representative questioned: "Will they be enough to stop the carnage, ethnic cleansing, plundering, rape? Judging by our previous experiences, these responses are not going to be enough to stop what has been going on in Bosnia-Hercegovina."

He repeated his demand for direct military intervention by the West in the form of air strikes targeted on the military positions of aggressors. He said: "We never asked for ground troops, we only asked the international community to enable a legally, democratically elected government of Bosnia-Hercegovina to arm its troops and defend its citizens."

President of the International Committee of the Red Cross, Dr. Cornelio Sommaruga, made a plea for a guarantee that civilians would be protected and for the creation of a haven for detainees before the onset of winter. "The way in which hostilities are being conducted in Bosnia-Hercegovina leaves no room for humanity," he told delegates. Such an unacceptable situation could not go on, said Dr. Sammaruga. He urged the warring factions: "Please, behave with more humanity, respect prisoners and civilians and envisage solutions that will permit a return to normal life."

[Yugoslav Prime Minister] Mr. [Milan] Panic claimed in his speech that too many of the participants were intent on a "backward looking conference of blame" instead of moves towards a lasting peace. In a notably conciliatory speech, he once again stressed his country's determination to end "barbaric" ethnic cleansing, stop the fighting, and recognise the EC's aims of not seizing territory by force. He said his country had no territorial claims in Bosnia and Croatia and would give up land seized if a deal could be struck with other ethnic groups. He said: "There can be no compromise with the principle that ethnic cleansing is wrong and must be reversed. There can be no compromise with the principle that borders must not be changed by force. There can be no compromise in our condemnation of the terror of a war against civilians. But if we are to end this madness, all of the parties to this tragic Balkan horror and their political supporters and advisers from outside the area must approach the problem with a genuine spirit of compromise."

Carrington Criticizes EC Decision on Recognition

LD2608203192 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1755 GMT 26 Aug 92

[Text] London, Aug 26 (TANJUG)—Chairman of the peace conference on Yugoslavia Lord Carrington on Wednesday [26 August] criticized the decision by the European Community (EC) to call on all Yugoslav republics to seek recognition from it.

The decision was a mistake, and brought down the original conception of the conference, Carrington said at a closed session of the international Conference on Yugoslavia, which began in London on Wednesday.

The EC recognized as independent the former Yugoslav republics of Slovenia and Croatia, and also Bosnia-Hercegovina at the request of its Muslim-Croat coalition and against the wishes of the Serb people, who make up one-third of Bosnia-Hercegovina's population.

Carrington urged all three sides in Bosnia-Hercegovina to find a compromise political solution. Bosnia-Hercegovina has for nearly five months been the scene of fighting between its local Muslims and Croats, assisted by regular army troops from neighbouring Croatia, and the local Serbs.

Lord Carrington also pointed to Kosovo as a major problem, and said that if a political action was not launched soon to tackle that issue Kosovo could easily become a new battleground.

Ethnic Albanians, the majority population of Serbia's southern province Kosovo-Metohija, enjoy all rights afforded national minorities under international regulations. However, Kosmet's ethnic Albanians do not recognize Serbia and Yugoslavia and want their own [word indistinct] subsequent annexation of neighbouring Albania.

Lord Carrington has resigned as chairman of the peace conference on Yugoslavia.

Ganev Highlights Bulgarians' Rights in Serbia

AU2608183092 Sofia BTA in English
1802 GMT 26 Aug 92

[Report by special correspondent Krasimira Chervenkova]

[Text] London, August 26 (BTA)—"We are all appalled by the barbarity in Bosnia and Hercegovina and, at the same time, we are disappointed at the hitherto vain efforts to stop this barbarity," said Bulgarian Minister of Foreign Affairs Stoyan Ganev, addressing today the London conference on the former Yugoslavia.

"We believe that, basically, the conference should identify solutions to end the gory conflict, to prevent its spread to other parts of former Yugoslavia and to contribute to a just and comprehensive settlement of all problems which have arisen from the disintegration of Yugoslavia," Mr. Ganev said.

Observing that the durable settlement of the Yugoslav crisis is a problem associated with the future of the Balkans, the Bulgarian foreign minister stressed that it is impossible to rule out the risks of a conflict in the region without a comprehensive regulation of the relations which bring together the new post-communist realities and the intricate legacy of history. This can be done by applying in practice the standards of civilized international communication. Mr. Ganev recalled that at a number of international meetings Bulgaria had suggested the holding of a forum to help the practical application of the principles, values and mechanisms of the Helsinki Process in the Balkans.

In this connection, it is necessary right at the conference to seek an opportunity to intensify international political and economic pressure on Belgrade, with all states taking a consistent and resolute stand, Mr. Ganev pointed out. The economic losses which Bulgaria sustains are enormous by its standards, but this country is resolved to persevere in the strict observance of UN Security Council Resolution 757, the chief Bulgarian diplomat said, noting his country's readiness to take part in all mechanisms of the international community for verification of compliance with the sanctions, including the control of the traffic of goods along the Bulgarian sector of the River Danube. At the same time, he said that if the international community decided, as a last resort, to use military force to guarantee the deliveries of humanitarian aid, Bulgaria confirmed its position of noncommitment of armed forces and armaments to any such operation and believed that a similar approach on the part of the Balkan states would be of use in overcoming a historical build-up of suspicion and in achieving durable stability in the region. Bulgaria was ready to provide humanitarian aid and assessed as useful the idea expressed at the conference to rebuild the war-ravaged Bosnia and Hercegovina, the foreign minister said.

The Bulgarian foreign minister said that the London conference should clearly state the principle of renunciation of the policy of faits accomplis towards the minorities in the territory of the former Yugoslavia. "We suggest that the conference take notice of the serious problems in connection with the violations of the rights of the members of the Bulgarian minority in Serbia," the minister said and added that the end of the war will open the way to the return of the hundreds of thousands of refugees to their homes and for the restoration of the ethnic composition upset by the systematic policy of "ethnic cleansing." Discussing the need for international recognition of all former Yugoslav republics, which have constitutionally declared their independence, the Bulgarian foreign minister said the following about the role of the London conference in this respect: "The conference will achieve its objectives by speeding their recognition and by encouraging respect for their sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence. As a first step, right at this conference, the former republics themselves should recognize each other within the borders existing between them prior to the break-out of the conflict." Mr. Ganev voiced Bulgaria's concern over the delay of the recognition of the former Yugoslav republic of Macedonia and pointed to the danger of its destabilization and of a further complication of the situation regionwide, should this recognition be delayed any further. The minister insisted that the London conference recognize the objective facts, viz the existence of an independent state within actual borders, and on a solution to the open problems linked with the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. Recalling Lord Carrington's statement that this matter lay within the

discretion of the governments, Stoyan Ganev observed that all interested governments which can solve this problem were represented at the conference. "We therefore suggest the formation of an ad hoc group to solve this crucial problem," the chief Bulgarian diplomat said. Winding up his statement, Mr. Ganev indicated that the London conference was the right venue to produce an urgent plan for economic assistance to the Balkan region which should stabilize it and speed up its integration into Europe.

The senior officials worked out a draft declaration of principles for settlement of the Yugoslav crisis. On the insistence of the Bulgarian and the French delegations, the draft included the principle that the achievement of agreement between the former Yugoslav republics on their reciprocal recognition as newly established states is a basic prerequisite for a durable settlement of the crisis. In the drafting of the other major document of the conference, the programme of action, Bulgaria suggested that the working groups operate proceeding from the declaration of principles.

Hungarian Minister Calls For Yugoslav Cease-Fire

LD2608215392 Budapest MTI in English 1907 GMT 26 Aug 92

[Text] London, August 26 (MTI)—Hungarian Foreign Minister Geza Jeszenszky called for an immediate cease-fire and said that national minorities, the fate of the refugees and regional arms restrictions were the decisive issues, from Hungary's point of view, to be solved at the Yugoslavia conference in London.

The foreign minister, addressing the first day of the conference on Wednesday [26 August], warned that the conference was the last chance to solve the Yugoslav crisis without major foreign military intervention. If the conference failed, the entire sub-continent could be engulfed in flames and all Europe endangered, he said.

Jeszenszky said international organizations, including the United Nations, NATO, the Western European Union and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, should do everything in their powers to bring about an immediate cease-fire in the entire area of the former Yugoslavia. He said those who accused foreign states that supported their compatriots living as minorities in other countries with intervention into internal affairs either did not understand the problem or act like they did not. Supportive countries had committed themselves to the rights of those who, due to bad peace treaties of this century, found themselves living abroad, he said. The supportive countries did not question either the unfortunate peace treaties or the borders that came about in the wake of them, but only wanted the rights of the minorities guaranteed in the countries where they lived, without undermining the majority state.

Jeszenszky said Hungary supported the efforts of the Democratic Community of Hungarians in Vojvodina, all the more so as their plans were fully in concert with the Carrington plan.

The foreign minister proposed that a long-term Yugoslav settlement should include an arms restriction agreement with the participation of the successor states and neighbouring countries. He said Hungary was willing to convene and organize follow-up meetings to the conference.

Emphasizes Minorities

LD2708100692 Budapest MTI in English 0618 GMT 27 Aug 92

[Text] London, August 27 (MTI)—According to Hungarian Foreign Minister Geza Jeszenszky, the minority question receives strong emphasis at the Yugoslavia conference in London.

"Now all participants agree on what we have stressed from the beginning: Settling the position of all nations and national minorities is indispensable to reaching a solution in the former Yugoslavia," the head of the Hungarian delegation told MTI about the first day of the conference.

He said that the rules of procedure had been adopted providing a wide scope for similar future conferences. "Some of these will be held on ministerial level, but the details are yet to be clarified," he added.

Jeszenszky felt there was general agreement about the conference being the last chance for attaining a result through diplomatic channels.

"The alternative is not necessarily a radical move, but the West already feels that it is going to be discredited in the eyes of the Balkan peoples and the world by its unsuccessful intervention so far," Jeszenszky said.

Nastase Urges Equal Treatment for Factions

AU2708110792 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 0801 GMT 27 Aug 92

[Text] London (ROMPRES) 27/8/1992—In his address to the international peace conference on former Yugoslavia, the Romanian Minister of Foreign Affairs Adrian Nastase assessed that the main task of the conference was to find a pacific settlement, which, in Romania's opinion, would be the only acceptable way for the parties involved in the conflict, any other option being only susceptible to lead to a war that, once spreading beyond the frontiers of former Yugoslavia, could contaminate the whole of Europe.

Mr. Nastase pointed out that Romania could act as a stabilizing factor in the region favoured by its unique advantage of being in good relationships with all the republics of former Yugoslavia. While entertaining no territorial or other ambitions, Romania could assume

the objective and constructive position which its partners of dialogue could count on. The Romanian diplomat also stressed that it was absolutely necessary that the solution to be resorted to should provide for equal treatment for all the parties involved in the conflict in former Yugoslavia.

Turkey Accuses Serbia of Crimes Against Humanity

TA2608160192 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1525 GMT 26 Aug 92

[Text] London, Aug 26 (AA)—Turkey accused Serbia on Wednesday [26 August] of crimes against humanity in the Bosnian conflict and said it was deliberately attempting to wipe out a whole community through murder and forced deplacement.

Foreign Minister Hikmet Cetin, speaking on the first day of a joint European Community-United Nations Conference on Yugoslavia, said the Serbian aggressor had a free hand in Bosnia, where Serbs are fighting Moslems and Croats.

Cetin, representing the Organisation of Islamic Conference, also warned of disastrous consequences with new outbreaks of violence if Bosnia's conflict was not solved.

"What is taking place in Bosnia today is tragic and a source of shame for each and every one of us. But worse things may yet be in the offing in Kosovo, Vojvodina and the Sandjak."

Kosovo, Vojvodina and Sandjak are areas within Serbia with majority populations of, respectively, ethnic Albanians, Hungarians and Moslems.

Cetin said the dispute in Bosnia was neither a civil war nor a humanitarian crisis.

"It is one of aggression, the unbridled use of force, the attempt to gain territory through the use of force and ethnic cleansing," he said. His speech, delivered at a closed session of the conference, was issued to journalists.

"It also involves crimes against humanity and a deliberate design to wipe out an entire community through murder or forced displacement," he said. "While the Serbian aggressor has a free hand, the Bosnian victim continues to be denied the legitimate right of self-defense."

Serbia, which along with Montenegro, makes up the rump Yugoslav state, has been branded by the United Nations as the main aggressor in the conflict.

The international community has also condemned ethnic cleansing under which Bosnian Serbs have carried out a systematic deportation of Moslem civilians in a bid to consolidate Serbian-held territory.

Greek Foreign Minister Calls For End to Fighting

NC2608194992 Athens Elliniki Radhiofonia Radio Network in Greek 1700 GMT 26 Aug 92

[Report by Stavros Iliadhis]

[Text] Foreign Minister Mikhail Papakonstandinou this afternoon addressed the conference on peace in Yugoslavia, held here in London. Papakonstandinou said: As a Balkan country and neighbor of former Yugoslavia, Greece hails this important conference. It believes that it is responsible for contributing actively to the search for a complete solution to the Yugoslav crisis through negotiations. This crisis already has turned into a major tragedy. Moreover, it threatens to destabilize the entire region. Greece condemns the continuing violence and efforts to impose a solution by force. All the parties, including Serbia, must agree to a cease-fire and comply with the UN Security Council resolutions before it is too late. We expect all parties to cease hostilities immediately and to begin serious talks in good faith on reaching a political settlement.

Papakonstandinou stressed: The situation in Bosnia-Hercegovina has assumed alarming dimensions. The three nationalities must cease fighting immediately, seize the opportunity given them, and continue the talks to achieve a complete solution.

Greece condemns the inhumane policy of national purification. The brutalities committed there by the various parties have horrified the entire world. At this point, humanitarian aid must first be provided and then the refugees must be cared for. The refugees must return safely to their homes according to international law and human rights agreements. All the parties involved in this dispute must respect the rights of the detained and civilians. They must allow the dispatch of humanitarian aid anywhere it is needed, including the detention camps. Until these camps are dissolved, free access for the International Red Cross must be guaranteed.

We reconfirm our support for all UN Security Council resolutions, particularly Resolutions 713 and 757. Papakonstandinou said: The arms embargo must be strengthened against all sides. No one must hope to violate it. We must act quickly and end the war before it is too late. The danger of the crisis expanding is real. Our efforts to find a solution to all aspects of the Yugoslav crisis must be determinant and intensive. Without any delay, a serious and open dialogue between the Serbian Government and the Albanian population must begin in Kosovo. The rights of this population must be restored as soon as possible. The three main national groups in Bosnia-Hercegovina must agree to a constitution based on the 18 March 1992 agreement reached by the three Bosnian national communities.

Papakonstandinou concluded: There is no time to lose. If we fail to solve this crisis soon, coming generations will fail to understand how this opportunity was missed and such destruction caused.

Spanish Foreign Minister Supports Hurd Guidelines

LD2608195392 Madrid RNE-1 Radio Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 26 Aug 92

[Excerpts] In London, the peace conference on the former Yugoslavia, which began this morning, is continuing. [passage omitted] Our correspondent in London, Javier Algarra, reports:

[Passage omitted] Spanish Foreign Minister Javier Solana addressed the conference this afternoon and expressed his support for the guidelines set by British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd. The Spanish minister added three things: an appeal to the leaders of the republics to respect peace; a message of hope for the citizens suffering from the war; and a desire and specific intention that humanitarian aid will be delivered where it is needed. In this respect, Foreign Minister Solana reiterated Spain's willingness to contribute troops to guarantee the passage of humanitarian aid convoys in accordance with UN Resolution 770, although he said that at no time at the meeting had any other kind of military intervention been advocated.

[Begin Solana recording] At no time during the conference so far has there been any address along the lines of military intervention to separate the combatants. Let it be clear that the only thing authorized by the United Nations at the moment is UN Resolution 770, which authorizes military action exclusively to ensure the delivery of humanitarian aid. [end recording] [passage omitted]

TANJUG Rounds Up 26 August Speeches, Positions

LD2608231192 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2207 GMT 26 Aug 92

["Pool" item]

[Text] London, August 26 (TANJUG)—It is necessary to stop the bloodshed in Bosnia-Hercegovina and find a way out of the current crisis by peaceful means, agreed the first 15 or so participants in a debate at the Conference on Yugoslavia which opened in London earlier on Wednesday [26 August].

Despite this assessment, some participants in the debate on the first day of conference used an opportunity to blame without any ground Serbia and the Serbs for all that has been going on in the territory of former Yugoslavia.

Speaking on behalf of the European Community, British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd stressed that none of the sides involved was blameless but that Serbia and Serbs in Croatia were the most responsible. Kosovo should be given back its autonomy, said Hurd and invited all ethnic Albanians in Kosovo to take part in negotiations. Hurd energetically opposed a forceful change of borders in the territory of former Yugoslavia and demanded that all camps be closed down. Yugoslavia is facing a danger of being expelled from the UN, he said. Hurd welcomed some measures taken by Prime Minister Panic, and added that, if Serbia declined to abide by them, it would push Yugoslavia into an even deeper crisis.

French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas presented a new programme for settling the Yugoslav crisis. Firstly, he advocates a political dialogue and mutual recognition of the former Yugoslav republics within their existing borders. Secondly, violence in the territory of former Yugoslavia should decrease. Thirdly, minimum needs of the population should be covered with regard to the approaching winter, and all camps should be closed down. Finally, Dumas demanded that war criminals be put on trial.

As learned by TANJUG, Lord Carrington accused Serbs of having caused war conflicts, and Muslims and Croats of subsequent involvement in clashes. In his view, Bosnia-Hercegovina must not be partitioned because Muslims would lose the most. He added that they would gain the most by accepting talks on a peaceful settlement of the Bosnian crisis.

As expected, Albanian Foreign Minister Sereqqi put the blame on Serbia for a deterioration of the position of ethnic Albanians in Kosovo. He denied the right of Serbs to speak at the conference on behalf of ethnic Albanians and called for international control in that part of Yugoslavia.

Also expected was Austrian Foreign Minister Alois Mock's strong attack on Serbia and Montenegro and his call for a military intervention aimed at stopping the war in Bosnia-Hercegovina. He urged the imposition of even stricter sanctions against Serbia and Montenegro.

As learned by TANJUG, Irish Foreign Minister David Andrew warned that international conventions were being violated in Bosnia and that Muslims were disappearing.

Belgian Foreign Minister Willy Claes said that borders could not be changed by force and that heavy arms must finally be put under UN control. In his view, the borders of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Danube and the Yugoslav air space should also be put under foreign control.

The war in Bosnia threatens the entire region, said Bulgarian Foreign Minister Ganev. He asked that the causes of the civil war be investigated. Ganev blamed the Serbian Government for the war in Bonsia and announced his country's readiness to take part in rebuilding the territory after the war.

Chinese Ambassador Chen warned that the world organization must not further burden the crisis in Bosnia.

Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Jozef Moravcik said that the war in Bosnia was a problim of the entire world. In his view, Serbs are responsible for ethnic cleansing and

control should be stepped up in neighbouring countries so that arms would not reach the warring sides.

Danish Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen accused Serbia and Serbs in Bosnia-Hercegovina for the war, which, in his opinion, greatly resembles the war in Lebanon.

As learned by TANJUG, there were no "strong reactions" during the morning session of the conference. It was noticed that Slobodan Milosevic requested the chairman to respond to the Albanian minister but he was not given the floor, with an explanation that there was not enough time.

Mock Views Conference on Yugoslavia, Kosovo

AU2608214492 Vienna ORF Television Network in German 2010 GMT 26 Aug 92

[Interview with Austrian Foreign Minister Alois Mock by Robert Hochner in London—live]

[Text] [Hochner] At the Yugoslavia conference in London Austria is represented by Foreign Minister Alois Mock. I now welcome him in the studio in London. Good evening, Mr. Foreign Minister.

[Mock] Good evening.

[Hochner] Mr. Minister, what is the difference between the chances of this conference and the many abortive Yugoslavia conferences in the past few months?

[Mock] This conference is another attempt, perhaps the last attempt, to get the developments in Bosnia-Hercegovina and, above all, in former Yugoslavia under control through political pressure and economic sanctions. The main difference is that this conference was provided with a very broad basis. Not only European countries, but also the seven permanent members of the Security Council are participating in it. The Organization of Islamic States is represented. Japan is represented. In this way it is intended to get a broad political basis and an agreement to the principles according to which this conflict is to be solved.

[Hochner] According to the present data, Serbia occupies 75 percent of Bosnia and one-third of Croatia under its control. Is it an illusion to believe that one will now achieve through political pressure what has so far not been achieved in Yugoslavia by military means, that is, the end of the Serbian advance, the ethnic cleansing, the murders, and the camps?

[Mock] There are certainly also many skeptical voices. One must not forget one important thing: The volume has also increased. I think that several major countries no longer have any illusions about the difficulty of the task. British Prime Minister Major, the acting U.S. secretary of state, the French foreign minister, and the German foreign minister made it quite clear: Although so far the attempt has been made to solve the conflict and to stop aggression against Bosnia-Hercegovina by political means, one should not have any illusions. Other means are also available if this is not successful. This has not been heard before in this form from these countries, particularly not from England.

[Hochner] Mr. Minister Mock, must gas chambers—I deliberately use a provocative term—be established in Bosnia-Hercegovina and be filmed by the world before the community of states is prepared for only a minimal military intervention—a military intervention that was pledged by the Americans in the Gulf today? A blockade of the Yugoslav airspace would deprive the army of a considerable part of its striking power.

[Mock] Precisely on this point one has to say that French Foreign Minister Dumas proposed today that the airspace over Bosnia-Hercegovina be controlled. I think that this proposal will meet with approval. This will not only be useful for a tougher implementation of the sanctions, but undoubtedly it will also be a means to restrict the bombing of Sarajevo by the Serbian Air Force.

Once again: The preparedness to resort to other means is also increasing here.

[Hochner] This conference has two objectives, that is, to put an end to the war in Bosnia and Croatia and to prevent a war in Macedonia and Kosovo. Should a decision on the dispatch of UN troops to Kosovo and Macedonia be speedily made to prevent the outbreak of ethnic conflicts, ethnic cleansing, and all that in these two provinces?

[Mock] This is above all important in Kosovo. I think that it is undisputed today that the CSCE missions get free access to Kosovo. I would also preventively employ UN troops there. You know that in 1989 Austria availed itself for the first time of the CSCE stipulations for the Albanian population in Kosovo. Thus, one can also say here that today an international opinion and an opinion of the statesmen clearly exists, that is, first of all, on the fact that there is a Kosovo problem and, second, that this can be a new source of conflicts, that is, within a few weeks. One is seriously dealing with this question.

[Hochner] One final question: How much time did the conference give Serbia to resolve other measures? That is to say, when can one expect a statement on the failure or success of the conference?

[Mock] I think the main point is that the credibility of the United Nations, the Security Council, the CSCE, and the European community of states no longer allows much time. The representatives of Serbia completely passed the problems by. One sees how difficult the problems are when one hears here in the conference hall the Serbian president professing human rights, respect for the borders of other countries, their independence, and their independent course according to self-determination, while, at the same time, news of the

heaviest bombardments of Sarajevo arrive. Here the credibility of the community of states is involved. Not much time is left.

[Hochner] The key word is credibility—although we have already exceeded our time. It was said at the conference today that those who are responsible for the atrocities in Bosnia should be brought to trial. One actually would have to arrest two participants in the conference, Serbian President Milosevic and Serbian leader Karadzic, in London, instead of negotiating with them if this is concretely meant.

[Mock] A criminal court for international crimes is a process that takes years. It is my personal opinion that it is part of the political pressure. Of course, we will also support this project in the United Nations. In other times, Austrian lawyers participated in such projects. A criminal court will not be established so quickly.

[Hochner] Mr. Minister, thank you very much for the interview. Good evening, London.

[Mock] Good-bye.

Kinkel Discusses Proposed International Court

AU2608192792 Mainz 3SAT Television Network in German 1720 GMT 26 Aug 92

[Interview with German Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel by Stefan Schulze-Hausmann in London on 26 August—recorded]

[Text] [Schulze-Hausmann] Minister Kinkel, before the conference [on Yugoslavia] one talked of a charade doomed to failure. In the past few hours, you sat together with the people who are responsible for the massacre in Sarajevo, which is continuing as we speak, at the same table. What is your impression? What is your topical impression?

[Kinkel] First of all, I have to say that the expectations that can be placed on the conference must not be overestimated nor underestimated. After today's discussion, I have the impression that there will be some concrete results. I have also come down for this interview, although the Serbian side will take the floor in about seven minutes, and I want to be up there by then by all means.

So far, I have gained the impression that the Serbian aggression has been definitely and clearly condemned, that clear demands have been made by some sides, for example, by me, and that at the moment those who are politically responsible for the events in the former Yugoslavia are going to give their answer.

[Schulze-Hausmann] You have prepared a 10-point plan. What are the central points as you see them?

[Kinkel] Undoubtedly, a very important point is the absolutely consistent implementation of the embargo. Another important point is that I demanded that all internment camps be immediately dissolved and that efforts be made to help the people detained there without justification and partly by terrible means. If necessary, this should be done by accommodating them in other countries, but above all by permitting them to go to their homeland or by establishing protective zones.

Of course, it is also very important for us that the humanitarian side will continue to be seen. Many supportive measures were announced today.

It is also important for us that we say point-blank that the actions of the Serbian leadership and the former Yugoslav Army have at least a genocide-like character. Therefore, as Genscher did for years, we are calling for an international criminal court.

Thus, I prepared 10 demands and I hope to push through some of them, at any rate.

[Schulze-Hausmann] Let us stick to the criminal court. What would such an institution be like? The criticism is frequently made that instruments and opportunities to take action are lacking. What instruments could be at the disposal of such a court?

[Kinkel] Well, the point is simply to create the institution of an international criminal court, which has not yet been established. It is not so simple, because in the international community there is also resistance from countries that must be concerned that they may be disturbed in some fashion. As for the rest, regarding genocide, there will be considerable problems and difficulties in the production of evidence if the subjective and objective facts of a criminal offense are to be prosecuted. First of all, however, this must be demanded and pushed through internationally. Then one will see how it stands the test in practice.

[Schulze-Hausmann] If it is said that the culprits are to be personally called to account, is this not a farce in view of the fact that, for example, Saddam Husayn continues to live in Iraq undisturbed by the international community?

[Kinkel] This is not a farce because, precisely in connection with Saddam Husayn's political and other actions in the past, the demand for a criminal court was made. It would be intended precisely for such cases.

[Schulze-Hausmann] It is increasingly heard that the Islamic countries are about to supply further arms to the Muslims, who are getting into trouble. Might a western military intervention, for example, become superfluous if military intervention comes from the southeast?

[Kinkel] It is more than understandable that the Islamic world is dealing with the Muslims and their fate, but I do not believe that we will have to expect military intervention at present. For the time being, we must try to solve the crisis by peaceful political means.

Now I really ask you to understand that I am breaking off the interview here because I have just heard that the

Serbian side is going to speak now. You will understand that I want to be there because this is, so to say, the main statement.

[Schulze-Hausmann] Thank you very much. Good evening, London.

[Kinkel] You are welcome.

Colombo Offers Troops for Convoy Protection

AU2708110992 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 27 Aug 92

[Text] (ANSA) London, August 26—Italy may dispatch troops to protect international relief convoys in Bosnia-Hercegovina and to "control heavy weapons" in former Yugoslavia, depending on commitments made by other countries and the decisions made at the London conference on the Yugoslav crisis, Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo said today.

Speaking on the sidelines of the international conference which began here today, Colombo said that creating safe land corridors from the Adriatic port of Split to the Bosnian capital, Sarajevo, would be "a heavy commitment from the point of view of the number of men needed" and "technically should not be encouraged."

But protecting relief convoys as they travel the route is a different matter, he added, announcing that he will request all interested sides, including Serbia, to take part in these escort operations. "It would be proof of good will," he said, adding that Italians may also take part in operations for the disarming of heavy weapons.

In comments on developments at the conference, where representatives from each country attending will take turns speaking, Colombo said he agreed with statements made so far by all his counterparts and colleagues and reiterated the hope that "precise decisions" will emerge from the conference.

"All the documents are fine, the procedure chosen is very good, but from the approval of statements now being discussed there may emerge concrete commitments that everyone will have to respect if they do not want to be isolated internationally," Colombo said.

He said the conference will not make any "miracles" and its path will be long and arduous, with more meetings possibly taking place in the future, Colombo went on. Until concrete action for peace is taken, "there can only be strong pressure toward isolation," he said, referring to United Nations sanctions against Serbia and its ally, Montenegro.

"The international community is waiting for clear answers to questions that have been posed," Colombo said, quoting Serbian leaders, "otherwise the conference will fail."

On Serbia's responsibilities in the conflict, Colombo said they were clearly indicated in the first session of the conference but, he added, "maybe a bit too much, in a forum where a little bit of diplomacy could allow things to be expressed in less direct ways." He also said he "did not exclude other responsibilities" in the conflict when acknowledging Serbia's.

Among specific decisions that should come out of the conference, he concluded, are those to close all detention camps, protect relief aid operations, strengthen the UN sanctions and stop all "ethnic cleansing" action by Serbian nationalists.

Bulgarian, Greek Foreign Ministers Discuss Ties

AU2608194292 Sofia BTA in English 1917 GMT 26 Aug 92

[Dispatch by special correspondent Krasimira Chervenkova]

[Text] London, August 26 (BTA)—Bulgarian Foreign Minister Stoyan Ganev, who is in London for the conference on the former Yugoslavia, today conferred with Assistant U.S. Secretary of State for International Organization Affairs Mr. John Bolton. They discussed matters concerning the settlement of the Yugoslav crisis and the role of the international organizations and specifically the membership of the former Yugoslav republics in institutions like the United Nations. As Mr. Ganev is likely to be elected president of the 47th session of the UN General Assembly, this forthcoming forum was high on the agenda, as was the role of the world body for the solution of the intricate problems of a changing world.

The Bulgarian foreign minister also met with his Greek counterpart Mr. Mikhail Papakonstandinou. "Greece attaches great importance to its fine relations with Bulgaria and would like to encourage them, seeking meeting points, so that we could set an example of good-neighbourliness," the chief Greek diplomat said. Mr. Ganev expressed the same hope and indicated that Bulgaria is ready for fresh impetuses of bilateral relations, for further negotiations on the waters of the River Mesta, and for assistance to economic cooperation with the opening of new border crossings. Mr. Ganev said that Sofia would like to pursue its relations with Skopje and Athens on the basis of realities. Certain differences with Greece cannot be a barrier to the promotion of Bulgarian-Greek friendship, he said.

Mr. Ganev will meet Mr. Lawrence Eagleburger tomorrow.

Berisha Discusses Aid From Kuwait, Cyprus

AU2608191492 Tirana Radio Tirana Network in Albanian 1330 GMT 26 Aug 92

["Excerpts" of interview with President Sali Berisha by television reporter Reip Cico; place and date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Berisha] I want to stress that I left for Kuwait with special pleasure. First, Kuwait represents a small state with a large reputation with all the people. I think that Kuwait gained a large reputation precisely thanks to the wisdom of the Kuwaiti people led by [words indistinct]. My visit in Kuwait had as a main goal to establish a bridge, a bridge of friendship. After 50 years of isolation, our foreign policy is trying to return to Albania all the economic, cultural, historic, brotherly, and spiritual laws with other countries of the world, including the Arab countries. In this framework, we have made and are making continuous efforts to strengthen relations with Egypt and expeditiously establish and strengthen relations with Saudi Arabia and other countries of the Persian Gulf.

[Cico] Mr. President, do you consider these solutions results of this visit?

[Berisha] I can say that I consider the results of this visit very positive. In the talks I held with his Majesty Amir al-Sabah of Kuwait; prime minister; deputy prime minister; in the talks held between ministers, our minister Abdyl Xhaja with Kuwaiti minister of labor, petroleum, industry; our minister Genc Ruli with their minister of finance; with Kuwaiti Investment Authority; and Kuwaiti Fund for Development we found complete understanding.

The amir of Kuwait told me that despite his problems, which are undeniable because they arose from a war, Kuwait will find the possibility to help Albania and take an active part in the revival of Albanian economy. The Kuwaiti Fund for Development administers nearly $100 billion and invests for development in other countries. He showed himself very interested about the projects we presented to him. We presented projects in the field of infrastructure and energy, and they fully agreed that we should send the technical schemes of these projects to them. They expressed their full readiness to engage themselves in fulfilling these projects.

The Kuwaiti Investment Authority or the Ministry of Finance showed special interest, especially in tourism. They expressed their interest in investing in developing tourism in Albania. They will receive our projects with which they will be engaged.

Another field of discussion was the problem of employment for Albanians. Kuwait promised that it will employ Albanians, and I am convinced that this will be soon realized. It is of very great importance for us to send serious people to Kuwait and elsewhere, people who will represent Albania, because there is no doubt that their dignified behavior and attitude will open a place for many others. The truth is that not only in Kuwait, but also in other countries of the Gulf, there exists the opportunity of employment in construction, petroleum, and other fields.

During the visit, we paid special attention to the meeting with private companies and firms. They have showed and begun to show a great interest in Albania. Sheik el-Karaf will soon begin to build a hotel. I met Sheik Uerni, one of the sons of the most distinguished and rich families of the region. He had many projects regarding Albania. He wanted to invest in Albania and will come here.

We asked Kuwait to grant us aid in fuel and petroleum and were ensured that this aid will be given to Albania by the Kuwaiti Government.

[Cico] Will Western Europe object to our relations with Islamic countries?

[Berisha] I think that there is no need to ask this question. Nevertheless, as you asked this question, my answer is that there is no objection from Europe on Albania's open-door policy. First, I want first to remind you that the civilized Europe does not develop a policy on a theocratic basis. Europe separated the church from the state centuries ago. Second, I want to remind you that the soldiers and sons of Italy, France, Great Britain, and especially of the United States were those who laid down their lives in the deserts of the Persian Gulf to liberate Kuwait. Thus, I do not think that Europe object. On the contrary, Europe is very interested that Albania be integrated as soon as possible into the family of the international community. I can remind you that Europe was very interested instead that the countries of the Gulf and Arabian countries contribute to the Group of 24 meeting. In fact, they have contributed through the World Bank and will contribute more in the future.

[Cico] Mr. President, you stopped and made a visit in Nicosia, Cyprus. Can you tell us something about this working meeting?

[Berisha] I can say that we had a very intensive working meeting with President Vasiliou, who received us at the airport on our way to Kuwait. On our way back, we decided to stop for several hours and talk with him. We discussed establishing and intensifying economic cooperation between Cyprus and Albania. Albania has so many things to learn from Cyprus, especially in the fields of agriculture and tourism. Cyprus is a relatively very exposed island in many aspects, but it is a pearl where it is. Cyprus today has $13,000 income per capita. [figure as heard] We agreed with Mr. Vasiliou to establish close technical cooperation. We agreed that our delegations go to Cyprus and Cypriot delegations come to Albania to see the possibility of investments of Cypriot companies in Albania. We decided to establish close cooperation in the field of tourism and agriculture. Cyprus will also employ Albanian workers.

Arbnori Receives Kosovo Unity Party Deputies

AU2608153892 Tirana ATA in English 0909 GMT 26 Aug 92

[Text] Tirana, August 26 (ATA)—On August 25, the Chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly Mr. Pjeter Arbnori received Prof. Dr. Masar Kodra and Prof. Dr. Bahri Brisku, vice chairmen of the Party of National Unity of Kosovo of Macedonia and Montenegro.

They in the meeting discussed on the actual questions of the Albanian people and especially of the Albanians living in their territories in former Yugoslavia. "We knew very little of life, history, geography of our brothers beyond the border, Mr. Pjeter Arbnori said among others. Kosovo was treated of only when the interest of the dictatorial regime demanded it and to the extent it needed to divert the attention of the people from the questions of the country. But Kosovo went through itself, it resisted, fought and is unflinchingly sticking to its legitimate rights on the road of independence and democracy. The London conference is a step in the solution of the question of Kosovo but the realization of the aspirations of its heroic and martyr people cannot be expected by a conference despite the importance it may have."

The great problem of the Albanians beyond the state border of Albania is the problem of all the Albanians and cannot be solved without the help of all, Prof. Dr. Masar Kodra said. Then he underlined the indispensability of cultural and spiritual integration among the Albanians as the first step of national unity. Prof. Dr. Bahri Brisku too admitted the urgent need of an efficient all national cooperation.

Communists Set Fire to Polican Plant, Evoke Hoxha

AU2608195492 Tirana Radio Tirana Network in Albanian 1300 GMT 26 Aug 92

[Announcement by Council of Ministers spokesman—read by announcer]

[Text] Communist laborist [belonging to the former Labor Party] forces of the Polican town gathered in front of the Polican plant offices yesterday afternoon. Protesting against nonfulfillment of several demands presented to the enterprise's directorate and the Defense Ministry, they destroyed and set fire to the office buildings.

Considering this serious violation of the law and order and the international situation related to the Albanian issue, police forces were ordered to arrest the organizers of these wicked acts and prosecute them on the basis of the democratic Albanian laws.

Evoking Enver Hoxha, a hateful figure for the Albanian people, several hundred workers and inhabitants from Polican surrounded the town municipality this morning and took the chairmen of public order and the Objects Departments in the Public Order Ministry as hostages.

Despite the calls for talks and respect for the law and regulations, they refuse to disperse, creating the danger of confrontation with law and the forces of order.

The Council of Ministers states that it will take every measure envisaged by the law and use all the means at its disposal, including the use of force, against evildoers and those who commit illegal acts and attempt to assassinate democracy and destabilize the country at the beginning of the reform process, while foreign investments are coming, and in these difficult and hopeful days for the nation's future.

The Council of Ministers states again that it will oppose every type pressure and illegal activity and that it will use all the means granted by law to establish order.

The government calls on Polican workers and inhabitants to disperse before it is too late and resort to talks as the only democratic way to solve conflicts. We will not allow any destabilization and hindrance of the progress of democracy in Albania in improving the country's economy, no matter what pseudodemocratic garment these acts may assume, the Council of Ministers' announcement concludes.

President Dismisses Foreign Policy Adviser

AU2608161092 Sofia Khorizont Radio Network in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 26 Aug 92

[Text] The president's spokesman has informed BTA that today President of the Republic Zhelyu Zhelev issued a decree dismissing his foreign policy adviser Zdravko Popov for actions incompatible with his official position.

Fired for 'Arms Trade'

AU2608161292 Sofia BTA in English 1545 GMT 26 Aug 92

[Text] Sofia, August 26 (BTA)—The dismissal of the president's adviser [Zdravko Popov] is connected with the latter's secret visit to an Arab country, a well-informed source told BTA on condition of anonymity. The source expressed the opinion that arms trade may have been involved in the matter. He pointed out that Mr. Zdravko Popov is "one of ex-Defence Minister Dimitur Ludzhev's best friends in President Zhelev's entourage."

Mr. Dimitur Ludzhev was relieved of his post in May on the insistence of Prime Minister Filip Dimitrov. Arms deals were also mentioned in connection with his dismissal.

UK Envoy Says Searches of Danube Shipping Allowed

AU2608185792 Sofia Khristo Botev Radio Network in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 26 Aug 92

[Text] Today Deputy Foreign Minister Valentin Dobrev received Richard Thomas, the British ambassador to Bulgaria.

Thomas stated that his country, as current chairman of the EC, had authorized him to inform the Bulgarian Government that the EC does not share the Bulgarian view that the Danube states are not able to search the transit traffic on the Danube River.

The British ambassador added that UN Security Council Resolution 757 on sanctions against Serbia and Montenegro is binding on all UN-member countries. According to Paragraph 11 of this resolution, in the event of differences between the resolution and existing international agreements, states should act according to the requirements of Resolution 757.

Experts Arrive To Discuss UN Sanctions

AU2708081892 Sofia BTA in English 1936 GMT 26 Aug 92

[Text] Sofia, August 26 (BTA)—A team of experts of the European Community and the United States, led by Mrs. Jessica Pears of the UN Department of the British Foreign Office, arrived in Sofia this evening. "We are in Bulgaria in connection with the question of coordinating the UN sanctions against Serbia and Montenegro," Mrs. Pears told BTA at Sofia Airport. She assessed in positive terms the Bulgarian proposal for deployment of international observers along this country's border with the former Yugoslavia.

The six-member team will hold talks at the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Finance, Trade, and Transport and at the General Customs Directorate.

Two representatives of the EC monitoring mission in Zagreb have also arrived in Sofia. At the Office of the President, the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and the Interior, and the General Staff of the Bulgarian Army they will discuss specific questions related to Bulgaria's proposal for the deployment of international observers along its border with the former Yugoslavia.

Prime Minister Meets Romanian Bank Governor

AU2508182492 Sofia BTA in English 1703 GMT 25 Aug 92

[Text] Sofia, August 25 (BTA)—Bulgarian Prime Minister Filip Dimitrov today received Migur Isarescu, governor of the Romanian National Bank.

The meeting was attended by Bulgarian National Bank Governor Todor Vulchev. The sides discussed topical questions of economic and financial cooperation and the regulation of banking, as well as the need for Bulgarian and Romanian banks to share their experience.

Mr. Isarescu arrived today on a short working visit to this country at the invitation of Prof. Vulchev. The guest is accompanied by Cristian Paunescu, chief secretary of the Romanian National Bank. The representatives of the two financial institutions discussed questions of shared interest, stressing that central banks can create a favourable climate for a more active commercial exchange between Bulgaria and Romania. They also discussed questions which can be posed jointly to the international financial organizations.

Finance Minister Ivan Kostov also received Mr. Isarescu.

Swiss Bank Likely To Finance Oil Deliveries

AU2608154092 Sofia BTA in English 1209 GMT 26 Aug 92

[Text] Burgas, August 26 (BTA)—The Swiss Banque Paribas will probably get ahead of the Bulgarian banks and will be the first to credit Bulgaria's petrochemical industry.

The negotiations have yielded positive results and the Neftochim Petrochemical Combined Works in the Black Sea city of Burgas is about to sign a contract with the Banque Paribas for oil deliveries, Mr. Eftim Tsintsarski, director of Neftochim, said.

The planned consortium which was to pool the efforts of four Bulgarian banks and provide funds for buying raw

materials is still a matter of the not so near future. There is no clear mechanism for the repayment of the credit and for guaranteeing bank investment.

It seems that the Swiss are well acquainted with the Neftochim Petrochemical Works and are ready to take the risk.

So far only the Bank for Agricultural Credit has undertaken to credit a part of the deliveries. Thanks to this bank and to work done with materials supplied by customers, Neftochim has overcome the difficulties it had a month ago. Now it processes about 12,000 tonnes of raw materials a day which gives its management grounds for moderate optimism. The temporary difficulties with the deliveries of propane-butane for household needs are expected to be overcome in the next few days.

Government Approves Package of Taxation Bills

AU2408204192 Sofia BTA in English 1900 GMT 24 Aug 92

[Text] Sofia, August 24 (BTA)—The government today approved in principle a package of tax bills introduced by Finance Minister Ivan Kostov. The bills will be discussed in detail when the cabinet meets next on Thursday [27 August].

"These are the best possible tax bills which the administration of the finance and justice ministries can draft," Mr. Kostov told the press.

The tax administration bill regulates the institutionalization of a tax administration as part of the Finance Ministry. A tax police is to operate as a body of preliminary inquiry.

Mr. Kostov described the taxation bill as a very important statutory act eliminating the repetitions in a whole group of tax laws. The Ministry of Finance tried to submit to the government a bill which practically controls all incomes, the finance minister believes.

The profits tax bill establishes regulations for the taxation of the profits of local and foreign juristic persons with the exception of general partnerships. It specifies the different rates of tax and the procedures for determining the taxable income.

* * *

Pensioners working in agriculture will be entitled to the full amount of their pensions, according to an amendment to the Pensions Act which the Council of Ministers will introduce before parliament.

Over 200,000 pensioners are working in agriculture and in some parts of the country they account for 80-90 per cent of all farm workers. The Ministry of Agriculture receives numerous reports that the pensioners refuse to work, the press learnt from agriculture Minister Georgi Stoyanov who sponsored the bill. He believes that if this provision is not repealed, the vegetable, grape and fruit harvest may remain ungathered in and most of the farm animals may remain without minders.

Defense Ministry Announces Navy Officer Dismissals

AU2608171092 Sofia BTA in English 1643 GMT 26 Aug 92

[Text] Sofia, August 26 (BTA)—A total of 157 officers will be dismissed from the Bulgarian Navy, the Defence Ministry Press Office reported today. Seventy six of them have resigned their commissions. Another 69 officers will be dismissed because they are too old for their rank. Eleven officers were made redundant. The command and staff personnel in the Bulgarian Navy is considerably younger now.

The fact that 80 percent of the higher naval school graduates do not intend to join the Navy is seen as most alarming. The young highly qualified experts prefer to work in civilian shipping, where they get several-fold higher pay. These graduates should reimburse the Ministry of Defence for the costs of their education. The reluctance of most of the staff to serve in the Navy poses the serious problem of rotating the personnel which should be solved with the help of the New Armed Forces Act, the Defence Ministry's press release says.

Army General Staff Discusses Personnel Actions

AU2608195192 Sofia BULGARSKA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 19 Aug 92 p 1

[Staff report: "The General Staff Military Council Held Expanded Session"]

[Text] We received the following announcement from the Ministry of Defense Press Center: The Military Council of the Bulgarian Army's General Staff met on 18 August. In addition to the council members, the following officials participated in the meeting: Lieutenant General Stoyan Andreev, the president's military adviser; Major General Stefan Dimitrov, chief of the president's military office; and Army General Yordan Mutafchiev, chief inspector of the Army.

In opening the session, Colonel General Lyuben Petrov, chief of the Army General Staff, pointed out that an exceptionally fruitful, creative, and businesslike atmosphere prevailed at the meetings of the Army military councils and service branches held throughout the previous days and dealing with cadre and personnel questions. Several highly competent officers were proposed for promotion to commanding positions at these meetings.

The working part of the session began with a categorical and unanimous confirmation by all council members of the previously approved principles for equal consideration of all junior, senior, and high-ranking officers

expected to be relieved from Army ranks on the basis of Article 71 of the Law on General Military Service.

Questions related to the reshuffle of cadres in the General Staff, in the various branches of service, and at the G.S. Rakovski Military Academy were further discussed. The optimal application of all opportunities for the professional training and development of only competent, promising, and highly educated officers was the basic principle prevailing during the debate on these questions.

The longest discussions focused on cases in which some doubts were voiced about the professional skills or competence of the officers proposed for promotion. There were also some untraditional proposals, resulting from the democratic changes that have already established themselves in the Army.

Some 11 generals and 1,205 officers were proposed for dismissal from Army ranks, of which all 11 generals and 790 officers have reached retirement age; 199 officers have submitted applications for voluntary retirement; 85 officers are being dismissed for professional incompetence after undergoing tests; and 48 officers are being relieved due to organizational and staff changes.

Some 320 officers are leaving the Army without being entitled to a pension. Serious concern was expressed at the meeting because of the fact that most of these officers are leaving the Army voluntarily and that their number is increasing annually. They are mostly young and well-trained officers with promising qualifications, who are leaving because they are dissatisfied with their social status.

The meeting ended with a debate on proposals for promoting several generals and officers to higher ranks.

General Admits Discipline Problems in Army

AU2708095892 Sofia BULGARSKA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 18 Aug 92 pp 1, 7

[Interview with Army General Yordan Mutafchiev, inspector general of the Armed Forces, by Mincho Tunev; place and date not given: "The Army Does Not Produce Criminals, It Receives Them From Society"]

[Excerpts] [Tunev] General Mutafchiev, TRUD and other papers published shocking cases of cruelty and harassment in the Army that caused indignation in society and drew a sharp reaction in certain Army circles. How do you view this?

[Mutafchiev] The facts that were published were correct, and as you know, those responsible were punished. While aggressiveness, beatings, and abuse exist in other areas, it is very embarrassing when such cases occur in the Army. The young "heroes" of the newspapers' crime reports come into the Army, and we should not delude ourselves that they can be reformed within a few days or months. [passage omitted]

[Tunev] Could you describe some of your specific actions?

[Mutafchiev] In carrying out the ministerial order from 30 June to 3 July, the Inspectorate checked the observance of regulations, the discipline level, and how sanctions were applied in units of the Ground Troops, Air Force, and Construction Troops. A total of 26 units in various garrisons in Sofia, Stara Zagora, Trun, Khaskovo, Nova Zagora, and so forth, were affected. [passage omitted]

[Tunev] What conclusions did you reach?

[Mutafchiev] We found that most of the commanders are making an effort to improve discipline. Nevertheless, serious breaches of discipline continue. There has been a sharp increase in attempts to avoid military service, or simply desert the military camps. These absences involve periods longer than 24 hours. Thus, for example, within one month there were more than 21 desertions at Khaskovo Garrison. The whereabouts of many of the soldiers involved are unknown, and we are still looking for them. Aggressiveness and cruelty in fights between groups of soldiers are on the increase. Alcohol consumption has increased and there are cases of drug abuse, and one can also mention the increased cases of theft and waste of construction materials at construction sites. Let me return to harassment and cruelty. I would like to point out that some commanders still underestimate them and this is not something positive. Breaches of regulation are increasing in many units, especially after the evening retreat. Certain commanders think that it is enough merely to punish the soldier directly involved. We also noted a lack of coordination between the commanders, the Military Police, and the prosecution authorities. [passage omitted]

[Tunev] Your analysis describes the general picture but does not suggest any solutions. What measures did you adopt after the last inspection?

[Mutafchiev] The results of the inspections and our recommendations were incorporated in a report to be submitted at a future meeting of the Supreme Military Council. We recommended that commanders be very strict toward officers and soldiers who violate regulations. We intend to give priority to resolving everyday problems of the personnel. A new document will be prepared on coordinating the activity of the commanders, the Military Police, and the Ministry of Internal Affairs. We also intend to organize an inspection on mobilization and accommodation of new conscripts. [passage omitted]

Klaus, Meciar Sign Agreement on Common Stand

LD2608214292 Prague CSTK in English 2100 GMT 26 Aug 92

[Text] Brno Aug 26 (CSTK)—The ODS [Civic Democratic Party] and the HZDS [Movement for a Democratic Slovakia] today signed an agreement that they will unite on a common stand, which will be binding for both sides, before each session of the Czechoslovak parliament.

The move, proposed by the ODS, is aimed at preventing the federal parliament from becoming deadlocked in the future.

Czechoslovakia's top legislative body became paralysed during its second session which ended August 7, after ODS and KDS [Christian Democratic Party] deputies walked out in protest over what they said was a misinterpretation of an agreement reached on electing the head of a body overseeing the Federal Security and Information Service (FBIS).

Today's sixth round of talks between ODS and HZDS delegations opened in the Tugendhat Villa with a 2.5-hour tete-a-tete meeting between the delegations' leaders, Vaclav Klaus from the ODS and Vladimir Meciar from the HZDS, the Czech and Slovak premiers respectively.

The delegations are to review the fulfilment of the July 23 ODS- HZDS political agreement and clarify the two sides' positions on a bill on ways of terminating the Czechoslovak federation. The bill was approved by the Czechoslovak cabinet earlier today.

According to the spokesmen for the two delegations, the Czechoslovak cabinet's proposed recall of Stefan Bacinsky from the post of director of the Federal Security and Information Service (FBIS) today has had a positive impact on the ODS-HZDS talks.

Czechoslovak Interior Minister Petr Cermak, who attends the talks, told reporters that the secret service (FBIS) is one of the priorities at the talks.

Answer News Conference Questions

LD2608221792 Prague Federal 1 Television Network in Czech 2100 GMT 26 Aug 92

[News conference by Czech Premier Vaclav Klaus and Slovak Premier Vladimir Meciar in Brno following signing of agreement on common stand between Civic Democratic Party and Movement for a Democratic Slovakia—live]

[Excerpts] [Moderator] Allow me to introduce to you all participants in today's talks. Vladimir Meciar, chairman of the Movement for a Democratic Slovakia [HZDS], and Vaclav Klaus, chairman of the Civic Democratic Party Chairman [ODS], will acquaint you with the interim result of these talks. [applause] [passage omitted]

I should point out that it is likely that not all of your questions will be answered because the talks are still set to go on. And so, according to agreement, I will hand the floor now to one of the chairmen.

[Klaus] I will start, then. Before we answer your questions, we will take turns in briefing you. The main thing we would like to say is that this meeting and its course is a signal and a symbol of finding again the trust and cooperation between the ODS and HZDS, on which especially you, the newsmen, are casting so much doubt. This is the first important matter which, I think, represents a guarantee for fruitful cooperation in the future. This is thesis number one.

The second issue is our careful and very detailed evaluation of the course of the fulfillment of the agreements concluded by us at our previous meetings, which began here almost three months ago. We assessed the questions of changing, or transforming various institutions, including their staffing, we assessed the pace of compiling new and needed laws by the Federal Government and passing them to the Federal Assembly. We also assessed how far we have got in drafting agreements on future cooperation between the Czech and Slovak Republics.

I must say that in essence we noted certain discontent with our progress, we noted discontent with the failure to make sufficiently rapid headway in all spheres—or simply that we have not made such rapid headway as all of us need and as the public in both parts of Czechoslovakia expects. These were the first two parts of our meeting.

The agreement on our proposal of the timetable for the next course of action was also important. My colleague Mr. Meciar will speak about this.

[Meciar] The schedule of the policy is determined by certain factors which are connected with the fact that if all organs of the federation and the republics do not do intense work on the transformation of the federation into some other type of coexistence, there will be spontaneous development which we will not be able to regulate. That is why this schedule stems, both temporarily and from the matter of fact viewpoint, from demanding tasks.

We assume that by the end of September we will pass federal laws: the law on the manner of termination of the Czech and the Slovak Federative Republic, which would replace the current law on referendum, which acknowledges only one legally unclear way. Further, we assume that by the end of September we will pass a bill on the way of dividing the property and on succession rights. It is possible that there can be temporary overlap, probably up to mid-October. We also assume that by the end of September principles of an agreement of the National Council of the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic on future coexistence will be passed which should be clarified in such a way that in the course of October they could be approved by National Councils.

On the basis of this approval in the National Councils, we assume that the whole of November would be devoted to approving those laws and measures on the territories of both republics which these agreements will call for. What is involved is a very complicated complex of legal relations in fields such as legal, property, financial, and so on, so that economic and social life might continue uninterrupted. We have left the period of December for smoothing out some differences which can arise, and by 1 January 1993 we assume that the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic will arise as two state forms.

As to the questions connected with this development, it is not only the question of our two parties, it is a question of help and harmony on the part of all the state organizations. When assessing why, we were at the same time forced to note whether or not it is possible, without greater losses, to maintain the current situation. Unfortunately, even if a lot of people are emotionally tied to the current situation it is necessary to say realistically and responsibly that it is not possible to maintain the current situation. The development is continuing in such a way that it could get out of control, and keeping and protecting the current situation is worse than standing to face the new truth, to accept it, to come to terms with it.

[Klaus] I would just add something—probably the last thing. We have started to discuss a whole range of specific issues concerning the content of the basic agreements on future cooperation. We intend to continue this discussion but we have decided to come and join you here for a while to relieve you of this long wait.

I just want to say that for quite a long time we have discussed the issue of the agreements on future cooperation in the economic field. I would like to say that we will propose the signing of two basic types of agreements. The first, which we see as relatively—it's always relative—without problems, is the agreement on the immediate signing of a customs union between the two states, and the second agreement will be a payment and currency agreement.

We think that the long-term point of departure is the creation of two currencies—nevertheless, currencies closely linked by a fixed stable rate of exchange.

On the other hand, we think that it is not necessary to adopt such a currency adjustment right at the beginning, that is, there is no need to reach that state in the nearest coming period. It will probably be the subject of a gradual interim period. So in no case should we expect some kind of earthquake in this sense on 1 January.

So that is the most important thing which we have managed to agree so far and now we intend to continue discussions on all the other issues—foreign policy, cooperation in the civic and human field, social field, in the common field of defense, and so on.

[Moderator] Thank you. And now your questions. So, CSTK.

[Reporter] Have you again concluded a gentleman's agreement, which in case of non-fulfillment will evoke the same kind of problems as the non-fulfillment of the last ones did?

[Meciar] Those agreements were concerned mainly with some personnel issues. We have resolved all of them satisfactorily for both sides. We have agreed on an exactly controlled timetable of fulfillment. There are some matters beyond the scope of our activity. They are being resolved by state bodies. As for those matters which are within the powers of our political parties, we have agreed on those.

[Reporter] CSTK. I would like to know how long you will continue to talk today. That is the first question. And the second—will you again sign any framework political agreement? Will you intend to inform the public of this agreement?

[Meciar] The length of the talks is not given by the topic; the topic is inexhaustible. It is determined by our physical forces. As for the signing of the agreement, we will reach that stage probably in the small hours of the morning.

[Moderator] Mr. Michal.

[Michal] Michal, PROSTOR daily. Gentlemen, you said that further maintaining the form of this state would have grave consequences. Can you specify what consequences they would be and what it would mean?

[Meciar] As to these consequences, they have various forms. First, the central state administration is stopping its work. Many activies are not being performed which otherwise, in the sphere of legislation, organization and others, should be performed. The functioning or the beginning of the disintegration of the center also leads toward the disintegration of lower structures. In the sphere of economic relations, some questions of mutual economic links are not being solved consistently, just as those of payments, structural linkage, economic cooperation, foreign trade links which have different priorities in each republic. To find a mechanism for how to harmonize them would lead simply toward long-term stagnation of factual problems in both republics. We are seeking ways out which could mean something for citizens so that citizens, basically, would not feel the change of form of state arrangement in their current daily life. This is what our steps and our decision-making are limited by.

We are finding ourselves in a complicated situation of external relations, such as situation on the black market; let us say the koruna-Deutsche mark rate is already changing. There is limitation of investment on the territory of both republics. There are changes of priorities of both republics. So if all this does not find actual re-arrangement and new space, it would basically lead toward the economic and political situation getting out of hand.

[Klaus] To sum up, from the viewpoint of the Czech Republic, I believe that if this process takes place—in the form in which it is planned and prepared—in a peaceful and controlled form, then I and the ODS are confident that we can establish with Slovakia better and more lasting relations than the relations that have existed so far.

[Novacek] Novacek, MLADA FRONTA DNES. In connection with the timetable for (?launching) a Czechoslovak federation as you outlined it in interim, have you got down to discussing also the Czech and Slovak Republic constitutions? For example, are you going to coordinate their adoption, or the date these constitutions will come into force?

[Meciar] It is up to each republic. We did not discuss it.

[Reporter] Permit me to ask the following: Can we write or tell our citizens in the Czech and Slovak Republic who is responsible for the present catastrophic situation?

[Klaus] Excuse me, catastrophic situation? Of what?

[Reporter] Prime Minister Meciar said that the situation was no longer sustainable.

[Meciar] If it is responsibility you are talking about, then one can understand it in many ways, but the issue can hardly be personalized. Certain differences that exist between the two countries as well as the (?conditions) in the economy had been developing for several years and since we are now transferring to market mechanisms, the previously concealed issues are now coming to the surface. Some mistakes were made over last two years. But as far as the gradual break up of the state is concerned, then after the elections we got ourselves into the situation that when we had to look for a solution we already had to (?cope) with a negative and bad situation. We could seek the way out either through decentralization or new centralization. The new centralization is lacking economic will and economic conditions alike.

[Reporter] LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE. A currency union presumes a certain coordination of economic policies. What is your view?

[Klaus] We have expressed a true interest in the creation of a currency union, and we draw on the fact that a certain currency union could be a stimulus pushing toward the coordination of these policies. Again, this complies with our whole principle that the newly-founded relations could create more favorable and mutually helpful relations than hitherto.

[Moderator] Last question.

[Reporter] RUDE PRAVO. Gentlemen, have you agreed what could be funded after 1 January 1993 from some kind of common purse?

[Meciar] We have not defined that matter but the adoption of the law on the division of powers will make it clear which matters are in the functional powers of the republics and which will remain common. Proportionately, it will be necessary to adapt the budget rules for the year 1993 as well as the sources of income from which the common things should be covered. For example, after 1 January 1993 it is, simply, not possible to divide the army, and soldiers need to be paid every month. So those components will not be discussed until October or November.

[Moderator] Thank you, ladies and gentlemen, for your patience.

Cabinet Approves Bill on Ways To End Federation

LD2608213192 Prague CSTK in English 1933 GMT 26 Aug 92

[Text] Prague Aug 26 (CSTK)—The Czechoslovak cabinet today approved a constitutional bill on ways of terminating the Czechoslovak Federation, which will be submitted for debate to the governments of the Czech and Slovak Republics.

According to Federal Premier Jan Strasky, the bill contains four possible forms of terminating the federation, as agreed on July 23 by the ODS [Civic Democratic Party] and HZDS [Movement for a Democratic Slovakia], the winners of the June parliamentary elections. (The four ways of splitting Czechoslovakia are a declaration by the federal parliament, an agreement by the Czech and Slovak parliaments, a referendum, and a unilateral act of departure by one of the republics from the federation.) [CSTK note]

The cabinet proposed to Strasky, who holds several powers of the Czechoslovak president, to recall immediately director of the Federal Security and Information Service (FBIS) Stefan Bacinsky from the post.

Strasky told CSTK that the cabinet failed today to agree on how to transform the intelligence service (FBIS) and asked the ODS and HZDS delegations to try at their meeting in Brno today to specify their ideas.

Strasky added that the cabinet has not taken any steps that would mean the elimination, reduction or splitting of the FBIS.

Unions View Statistics on Increased Demand

AU2608142992 Prague LIDOVE NOVINY in Czech 25 Aug 92 p 3

[CSTK report: "Who Is Shopping: Trade Unions and Statistics"]

[Text] Prague— According to the Trade Union Association of Bohemia, Moravia, and Slovakia (OSCMS), the value of retail purchases by Czechoslovak citizens in the first half of this year was 40 percent lower than in the same period in 1989. V. Vertelar from the OSCMS Analytical Group conceded yesterday that official statistical data cite increasing retail trade turnover, but added

that a major portion of it is accounted for by the middlemen and foreigners who exchanged eight billion korunas worth of foreign currency in Czechoslovakia in the first half of the year.

Entry into NATO Long-Term Czech Policy Aim

LD2508185692 Prague Stanice Praha Radio Network in Czech 1330 GMT 25 Aug 92

[Text] According to Alexandr Vondra, first deputy Czech minister of international relations, the long-term aim of Czech foreign policy is to secure the entry into NATO of Czechoslovakia or of an independent Czech Republic. He added today that the possible entry of an independent Czech Republic into NATO will depend on how the republic develops its political and security relations with the organization's member countries. Alexandr Vondra also made note that for another country to secure acceptance into NATO, all 16 members of the alliance must agree.

Russian Embassy Embroiled in Dispute With Bank

AU2508122992 Prague CSTK in English 1749 GMT 21 Aug 92

[Text] Prague Aug 21 (CSTK)—Russian ambassador to Czechoslovakia, Aleksandr Lebedev, today said the question of the ownership of a building in central Prague, housing the Russian Information and Cultural Centre, has not yet been resolved by competent Czechoslovak and Czech bodies.

Lebedev's statement came in reaction to today's action by the Czech Savings Bank at whose order the private security agency Fenix blocked the access to the Russian centre in the morning. Lebedev said it is up to Czechoslovak bodies to decide whether or not a savings bank has the right to interrupt the activity of a foreign embassy.

The Czech Savings Bank seeks to resolve a two-year dispute with the Soviet, and now the Russian side, over the right to use the building in Prague 1, which now houses the Russian centre and which is adjacent to a Czech Savings Bank city branch. The Prague 1 local authority, as the owner of the building, rented it to the Czech Savings Bank. The Russian side had not cleared the building by July 31.

Despite official talks with the Czechoslovak side, said Lebedev, it is not yet clear "whether this former Czechoslovak Communist Party property is to be transferred into the hands of the Federal or the Czech Governments, or anyone else". "In our opinion, it is necessary to solve these issues on the government level, not by decision of savings banks or local offices", Lebedev stressed.

CNC Presidium Recalls Czech Prosecutor General

LD2708093292 Prague Stanice Ceskoslovensko Radio Network in Czech 1100 GMT 26 Aug 92

[Report by correspondent Jiri Ruzicka]

[Text] A short time ago, the presidium of the Czech National Congress [CNC] recalled Ludvik Brunner, prosecutor general of the Czech Republic.

Pavel Tollner, deputy chairman of the CNC, took the floor to present the reasons for such action. We have heard that the prosecutor general had not fulfilled expectations, had not shown efforts to (?change) the office of the prosecutor general, and was often carried along by the train of events. Moreover, he did not prepare the backround material to form the basis of the Czech Republic's constitution, which would secure the transformation of a communist Office of the Prosecutor General into one befitting a democratic state.

The whole presidium of the CNC voted unanimously in favor of the recall. The presidium is still in session.

Iliescu Greets Moldovan President on Anniversary

AU2608194892 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1524 GMT 26 Aug 92

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 26/8/1992—On the anniversary of one year since the proclamation of the Republic of Moldova's state independence (August 27, 1991), Romania's President Ion Iliescu sent a congratulatory telegram to President Mircea Snegur whereby he appreciates that the anniversary "gathers the entire Romanian nation around the idea of freedom and national independence, of legitimate and definitive assertion of the Romanian language on the old land on the left of the Prut."

The sister Republic of Moldova represents and asserts itself as an incontestable reality of contemporary world, subject of international law, with all the attributes, duties and freedoms deriving from it, Ion Iliescu appreciates. We consider that, observing the natural right of the population in the Republic of Moldova to self-determination, we shall have to look for the ways of brotherly cooperation and of reparation of a historical injustice, a tragical consequence of the Molotov-Ribbentrop Treaty—unanimously condemned today. President Iliescu expressed the hope that "the tenacious and wise working of the Romanian nation will be fruitful in the context of contemporary evolution."

Melescanu on Moldova Conflict, Budapest Events

AU2608193092 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1800 GMT 26 Aug 92

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 26/8/1992—"No progress has been made in politically settling the conflict in the eastern part of the Republic of Moldova," stated Teodor Melescanu, secretary of state at the Foreign Affairs Ministry at the ministry's weekly news conference. He showed that the leaders in Tiraspol continued to refuse dialogue consolidating at the same time their political and military positions in Transdniestria and assessed that, for the time being no immediate solutions were in sight to allow the initiation of political mechanisms.

As for the recent meetings in Budapest of the Hungarian Diaspora, secretary of state Teodor Melescanu stressed that at the Foreign Ministry a survey was being made of the stands taken on those occasions as well as of the documents adopted. "The events in Budapest concern us directly for several reasons," he said. "For reasons related directly to Romania's sovereignty and territorial integrity as revisionist theses were heard and anti-Romanian stands were taken, attacks against the Romanian people were uttered there; since we want to evaluate the impact of these events on the Romanian-Hungarian relations and to prevent the meetings in Budapest from influencing, in any way, the election campaign taking place in Romania at present." The Romanian diplomat showed that "noteworthy was the fact that the Hungarian officials drew a clear line between them and the so-called World Transylvanian Conference which took place without the participation and material support of the Hungarian Government." Likewise, one may note with satisfaction that the Romanian participants in the events in Budapest disapproved of such a meeting, some UDMR [Democratic Union of Hungarians in Romania] members in Budapest at that time taking a highly critical stand on the organization of the conference without Transylvanians and without consulting them.

"Nevertheless, there still are a number of highly important problems to be clarified such as: the stand of the UDMR as a Romanian political organization on the events in Budapest as the statements made did not oblige the UDMR, and some stands can make one believe that an attempt is being made to accredit the idea that there might be a problem of Transylvania which should be debated and that what had actually been opposed was the place of the debate and the participants, and not the idea as such; the Hungarian Government showed its delimitation from the World Transylvanian Conference and from some extremist tendencies expressed, but the officials, starting with the prime minister, backed or did not deny numerous theses perceived as revisionist, nationalistic and, consequently, harmful for the international climate. Such theses," Mr. Melescanu said, "have been perceived as such not only by Romania but also by political, diplomatic and press circles from other countries giving as example the open requests for a revision of the Trianon and Paris Treaties, the numerous references to the restoration of greater Hungary, the assessment of the Hungarian prime minister that: He is the prime minister of 15 million Hungarians." In the context of the actions taken by the Foreign Ministry in connection with the two Hungarian congresses in Budapest, Romania's Foreign Minister Adrian Nastase sent a letter to Mrs. Catherine Lalumiere, secretary-general of the Council of Europe; and to Ambassador Luchino Cortese, director of the CSCE Bureau for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights, highlighting the idea that, in the current stage of Romania's evolution, the statements and resolutions of the meetings in Budapest are an interference in the Romanian political life and flagrantly run counter to the CSCE principles and goals.

The Council of Europe and the CSCE Bureau for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights are requested to analyse possibilities of action to put an end to external interferences in the election campaign in Romania and to ensure the observance of the generally acknowledged principles regarding democratic elections. "As far as it is concerned Romania is ready to work for the improvement of relations with the neighbour country," Teodor Melescanu said. He assessed that at present, more than any other time, the question arises of finalizing the negotiations on a bilateral treaty which should clearly state that neither party has, now or in the future, territorial claims as to the other.

Cabinet Examines New Variation of Subsidies Cut

AU2608193692 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1810 GMT 26 Aug 92

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 26/8/1992—The weekly government meeting held on Wednesday [26 August] focused on the debate of the way to apply the measure to cut subsidies and to grant compensations starting September 1, the Press Department of Romania's Government informs.

The prime minister informed about the opinions expressed in connection with that subject by the parliamentary political parties' leaders during the meeting having been held at the beginning of this week as well as about the stage of the dialogue with the trade union confederations within the joint working organisms. Premier Stolojan showed that both the political leaders, in their majority, and the trade unions considered that the measure, although necessary and justified by the coherence of the reform, could influence the electoral process. Therefore, the government debated the possibility of applying that measure such as its negative consequences upon the population be greatly diminished. A new variant has been drafted which is to be debated again with the trade union representatives so that at the end of the week a definitive decision be possible to be taken as regards the application of that measure. [sentence as received]

The Ministry of the Environment presented a detailed report on the situation of introducing toxic wastes into the country which is to be submitted to the parliament.

The budget minister, Florian Bercea, presented the report on the economic-financial situation on July 31, 1992. It was showed inter alia that the industrial output is in a 20.2 percent decrease as compared to the same period last year. The inflation rate was between 10 percent (in March) and 19.5 percent (in January), with an average rise in April (4.7 percent), June (4.3 percent) and July (3.2 percent). For the first time in the transition period a positive balance of the foreign trade was registered owing to the over 20 percent increase of export on convertible currency. The deficit of the trade balance was lessened by 307 million dollars.

The cabinet members appreciated that the keeping under control of the inflation rate in the export rise are certain signs that—despite dysfunctions and difficulties—the reform is on a right path. The government also debated and adopted a series of resolutions, bills and ordinances concerning the economic, fiscal, social and cultural fields.

Iliescu Attends Meeting

AU2608145792 Bucharest Radio Romania Network in Romanian 1000 GMT 26 Aug 92

[Text] Today, the government is holding a meeting to discuss very important matters. President Ion Iliescu attended the first part of the proceedings. Speaking to our reporter, Mr. Ion Iliescu explained why he attended the meeting:

[Begin Iliescu recording] There is a particular reason for my presence at the government meeting. First, it does not exceed the prerogatives of the president, who can be invited to government meetings that discuss issues of major importance for society. Today, the meeting discussed problems that affect the whole of society. In fact, we have discussed these problems, namely the last stage of subsidy cuts, with members of the government, with the leadership of the government, over the past three months. The combined effect of two phenomena worries people in general, as well as political forces, and trade unions. On the one hand, we face the growing effects of the devaluation of the leu that results in price increases and inflation, and creates tension throughout our economy; the second phenomenon is the reduction in subsidies that has an impact on social protection measures and the way in which appropriate protection is ensured.

These were the issues raised during several earlier meetings when we asked the government—since we had heard about the problems at the presidency—to permit us to discuss these issues. I would like to make a small point on the side here; some people accuse me of not getting sufficiently involved in current affairs, others accuse me of getting too involved. Therefore, I have come here neither to bother the government nor to influence it in its decisions. I have come to be present in the final dialogue that is a result of talks held with trade unions on the one hand, and the result of meetings held with the party leaders. It seems to me that both trade unions and party representatives are operating under the influence of the current period, that is, the election campaign, but they also reflect the spirit and the general concern of society. Thus, I could not remain unmoved by these aspects. That is therefore the reason for my presence here, to see for myself what proposals are made in this dialogue and what measures the government is thinking of taking.

I noticed that the negotiations indeed yielded results. The minister of economy and finance came up with a new idea that attempts to mitigate the effects of these measures. During today's discussion a number of other arguments were expressed, and today and tomorrow negotiations with trade unions are going to continue in order to clarify certain points because certainly difference were noticed in the way these issues were approached.

We also heard the idea that on 1 September, when parliament opens, the government should present a report on its measures because this is an issue that affects all society and society should be informed through the legislative forum.

The question of economic need also arose because we are talking about a series of measures that are part of the general scheme of the government's economic reform,

and this new stage of reducing subsidies was scheduled previously. Likewise, we also face problems connected with appropriate timing and the easing of the combined effect of the two phenomena. As far as the appropriate time is concerned, I believe that this concern is motivated by the fact that precisely during this election or pre-election campaign a strong shock might have an impact on voter turnout and on the frame of mind with which people approach the elections—a major moment in the country's political life that cannot be ignored. At the same time, the social effects of those measures cannot leave people indifferent to this subject. We suggested, among other things, that the scheme should be carefully studied to optimize these measures without halting the current process of economic reform, but, at the same time, the social effects of the measures should be mitigated.. The compensation that will be granted should be combined from both the budget and the salary funds of companies and should exceed the effect of price increases. These were a few of the issues discussed today.

In addition, we discussed two other problems: the sugar shortage and the breakdown that occurred when the government took clear measures on the need to import sugar because domestic production does not cover market needs. The necessary sources were established, but there was complete confusion these past four-five months in connection with sugar imports that, on the one hand, had a negative impact on the market since there was no sugar and, on the other, caused an artificial increase in sugar prices. Ways to punish those responsible for this breakdown, and measures to restore sugar to the market were discussed. Measures for next year were also discussed.

Another problem is the wheat crop and bread for the coming period, for this winter and next year. We need to act quickly. The report on the wheat crop that was presented shows that we have a shortfall of one and a half or 2 million tonnes of wheat that we must import in addition to domestic wheat production. Prompt action is needed to ensure the necessary imports for this winter and next year.

These were the main reasons I attended this government meeting, which I did not address to impose measures on the government, but to raise these issues and see how the government approaches them. I hope the government will find appropriate solutions that will please everybody, if we can talk about pleasing when the problems are so very serious. We are talking here about a very difficult situation facing our economy. [end recording]

Stolojan Against Postponement

AU2608193892 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1813 GMT 26 Aug 92

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 26/8/1992—"It is impossible to postpone the application of the measure concerning the reduction of subsidies on September 1," stated Premier Theodor Stolojan during the meeting with the press of August 26. "Nevertheless, a new variant has been discussed in today's meeting meant to diminish the impact on the population. This variant has in view also the fact that the parties and the trade unions admit that the measure is necessary but worries and doubts concerning its impact on the electorate. We cannot afford to connect the economic reform to the elections. Postponements are extremely expensive. The new variant takes into account the parties' requests. The indexation commission will meet tomorrow morning and debate this new variant. If a common language is not found then the government will meet on Saturday [29 August] to make the final decision. The new variant is more moderate." Answering questions asked by journalists, Premier Theodor Stolojan specified that if parliament requested the delay of the subsidy reduction measure, the government would be forced to increase taxes and cut down expenses. Likewise, the premier stressed that the reduction of subsidies in the new variant did not violate any accord with the International Monetary Fund. He also estimated that the delay of the September 1 measure would create a deficit of over 40 billion lei.

Presidency Member Resigns; Cites 'Monstrous Crime'

LD2508152992 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1108 GMT 25 Aug 92

[Text] Belgrade, August 25 (TANJUG)—The latest findings of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) about the reasons for and the perpetrators (Moslems) of the monstrous crime in the bread queue in Sarajevo is reason enough that I can no longer remain a member of the Presidency of Bosnia-Hercegovina, Nenad Kecmanovic told TANJUG.

Kecmanovic, who resigned from Izetbegovic's Presidency on Sunday [23 August], and Mirko Pejanovic had been co-opted in the Moslem-Croatian Presidency after the resignations of the legitimate representatives of Serbs from Bosnia in May. However, Serbs in Bosnia never considered Kecmanovic and Pejanovic their representatives since they had not elected them.

The process of dismembering of Bosnia-Hercegovina along its ethnic seams within the internationally recognized territory has gone beyond the point of return, Kecmanovic said on Monday night, explaining the reasons for his resignation.

The Moslem "Bosnia", the Croatian "Herceg-Bosnia" and the Serbian Republic are territorially defined entities with a population ethnically homogenized by force. After several months of the horrors of civil war, filled with hatred and fear, it seems that their sole wish is to be separated, at least temporarily, Kecmanovic said.

The actors of all negotiations on the internal order and future of Bosnia-Hercegovina are the leaders of the three ethnic communities, Kecmanovic said, adding that each one controls territories, has Army, police, currency and, in fact, represents the power.

These changes eliminated the minimum conditions under which I entered the presidency so that now my engagement justifies the simulated civic option behind which Alija Izetbegovic, as one of the national leaders, is trying to impose a unitary solution on less numerous nations, Kecmanovic said.

He believes this alleged civic option is in practice no different than other national, or national-chauvinist, options and is most clearly seen in the fate of Serbs in Sarajevo who wanted and believed they could safely stay in their city and because of whom he became a member of the Presidency in the first place.

Serbs, like all other minorities, are trying to flee and save themselves from systematic suspicion, raids, imprisonment, abuse in private jails which have been officially confirmed by neutral international commissions and unbiased foreign journalists and whose existence has been finally admitted by the authorities in Sarajevo themselves, Kecmanovic said.

Army Chief Discusses Serbian Plans, Weapons

AU2608162992 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Hercegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1000 GMT 26 Aug 92

[Excerpts] Sefer Halilovic, chief of the Supreme Command of the Armed Forces General Staff of Bosnia-Hercegovina, called a news conference yesterday afternoon at the General Staff headquarters. This conference was attended primarily by the foreign press.

Halilovic briefed reporters on the military situation in Sarajevo and showed them two military maps. The first contains the complete targeting of the artillery possessed by the aggressor in the hills around Sarajevo, as well as its layout and the exact number of different types of artillery equipment. [passage omitted]

The reporters were also briefed on the enemy air force in Bosnia-Hercegovina. Since 11 August, the Yugoslav Air Force conducted 325 sorties. About 210 of them, or 60 percent, were attack missions against ground targets. The enemy aircraft most frequently used cluster, and napalm bombs weighing 250 and 500 kilograms, as well as high explosive, phosphorus bombs, and chemical warfare agents.

Enver Hadzihasanovic, member of the Armed Forces General Staff, presented the second map to the press. This map shows military operations in Sarajevo since the beginning of the war, the intentions of the aggressor, and the positioning of enemy forces. Even prior to the beginning of the war in Sarajevo on 5 April, the aggressor had a complete and detailed plan for the invasion and division of Sarajevo.

According to the first plan, Sarajevo was to be divided into two parts. The smaller, Muslim part would include the Stari Grad Commune and part of the Centar Commune as far as Skenderija. For this purpose, the artillery was already prepared and positioned around the city. The artillery continued to increase as the aggressor lost battles. The enemy relied on the large number of former Yugoslav army barracks in the city to help it achieve this objective, Hadzihasanovic said.

Since the first plan did not succeed, the aggressor established a new dividing line for the city. This would allow the Muslim part to include the area to Vrbanja Most, and the rest would belong to the so-called Serb Republic. The dividing line kept changing along with the defeats; later the line was Plavi Granac in Pofalici, the Brotherhood and Unity Bridge, Grbavica, and, following this defeat, the line was indicated by the barracks of the former Yugoslav People's Army in Rajlovac, Jusuf Djonlic, the stronghold in Mojmilo, and the barracks in Lukavica.

Tudjman Meeting With U.S. Senators Reviewed

LD2508224392 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2155 GMT 25 Aug 92

[Text] Zagreb, August 25 (TANJUG)—Croatia will say at the upcoming Conference on Yugoslavia in London that it "does not want the mandate of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in the territory of Croatia to be extended," President of that former Yugoslav Republic Franjo Tudjman said during talks here on Tuesday [25 August] with a delegation of U.S. senators, headed by George Mitchell.

UNPROFOR troops are deployed in regions within the administrative borders of Croatia in which Serbs, as a majority population, have proclaimed their Republic of Serb Krajina (RSK) in response to Croatia's secession and efforts by the Croatian authorities to downgrade the status of Serbs to that of an ethnic minority. The U.N. peace plan envisages UNPROFOR's remaining in the territory of the RSK until a political solution has been found.

The U.N. peace-keepers have been granted a one-year mandate with an explanation that this is the usual practice and that the mandate is extended until a peaceful solution to the conflict has been found.

Tudjman had accepted the deployment of U.N. peace-keepers under western pressure. The Serb authorities in Croatia accepted the provision of the U.N. peace plan relating to disarmament, but voiced fear that UNPROFOR troops would withdraw after a year, thus leaving Serb territories unprotected in the face of a possible aggression by Croatia's strong army.

Tudjman told the group of U.S. congressmen that Croatia wished the upcoming conference in London to proceed from the conclusions of Lord Carrington's conference. The conference on Yugoslavia chaired by Lord Peter Carrington has completely failed and he on Tuesday stepped down as its chairman. Instead of being quelled, the war in the territory of former Yugoslavia has escalated, especially in Bosnia-Hercegovina.

Tudjman also opposed an equal treatment of the breakaway Yugoslav republics which have been recognized internationally and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, now comprising the Republics of Serbia and Montenegro, from which international recognition has been withheld.

The European Community recognized Croatia despite the fact that it had not fulfilled its obligation relating to the protection of the minorities, which was a condition for Croatia's recognition set by the E.C. itself.

Mazowiecki Ends UN Fact-Finding Mission

LD2708113692 Warsaw PAP in English 1741 GMT 26 Aug 92

[By PAP correspondent Zbigniew Falecki]

[Text] Vukovar, Croatia, Aug. 26—Former Polish prime minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki on Wednesday [26 August] flew from here to Zagreb on his way back to Geneva at the end of his 5-day fact-finding mission to the former Yugoslavia, struck by the sluggishness of international bodies in response to the tragedy.

Before leaving Vukovar, a Croatian town almost destroyed during its capture by Serb forces in fierce fighting last autumn, Mazowiecki said that the most pressing need was for a disarmament of all fighting factions in Bosnia in order to prevent the possibility of widespread street shootings of the type he saw during his stay.

He added that Bosnia's Moslem population faced the most difficult situation. "They are living on the edge of destruction, it is dramatic," he said. He called for urgent moves to ensure that Sarajevo did not become a second Vukovar.

He also expressed fears that the release of prisoners from camps in Bosnia might simply add a further element to the policy of "ethnic cleansing" in the region.

Mazowiecki is to present his report to the United Nations Human Rights Commission before the end of August.

Diplomatic Relations Established With Turkey

LD2708022492 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 26 Aug 92

[Text] Foreign Minister Zdenko Skrabalo and Turkish Foreign Minister Hikmet Cetin, who are taking part in the work of the conference on former Yugoslavia, today in London signed an agreement on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries at embassy level.

Foreign Minister Holds Talks in Vienna

WA2608153492

For reportage on the visit to Vienna by Foreign Minister Skrabalo, including his talks with Austrian Foreign Minister Mock, see the Austria section of the 26 August West Europe DAILY REPORT.

Federal

Kontic Addresses Roundtable on Early Elections

LD2608140492 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1059 GMT 26 Aug 92

[Text] Belgrade, August 26 (TANJUG)—The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia urges the soonest possible calling of early elections for both federal parliament chambers and the post of Yugoslav president, Yugoslav Vice-Premier Radoje Kontic said on Wednesday [26 August], at the opening of the second session of Government-opposition "round table" talks.

The round table, which is attended by representatives of 18 parliamentary parties of the two Yugoslav republics - Serbia and Montenegro, of the Federal and two republican governments, was scheduled in order to define political and legal provisions for calling and holding early elections in Yugoslavia. Early elections are to be held late this year.

Underscoring that the Constitution should be altered in order to hold the early elections, Kontic underscored that the Yugoslav Government has proposed an drawn up an appropriate amendment which is to be adopted at the federal parliament's session on August 31.

Kontic noted that the federal-level "round table" should complete its work by September 10 at the latest, so that conditions for holding early elections can be created on time.

At the first "round table" session on Tuesday, the Yugoslav Government and opposition parliamentary parties pledged to urge the implementation of decisions regarding the electoral law and election campaign, which will have won their consensus.

The Yugoslav Government pledged to discuss stands upon which consensus is not reached when it definitely defines the proposed amendments to certain laws.

Controversy Over Serbian, Bosnian Border Detailed

92BA1340B Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Aug 92 p 28

[Article by D. Grujic: "Badovinci—No-Man's-Land"]

[Text] Sabac—The indignation of the people of Badovinci, a border village between the FRY [Federal Republic of Yugoslavia] and B-H [Bosnia-Hercegovina] at a border checkpoint of the FRY being set up on the right bank of the Drina, not on the old border between Serbia and Austro-Hungary (4 km further in, on the left bank of the river), so BORBA has learned, is completely justified.

We have learned from reliable sources in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs [SSIP] that there are no official documents on demarcation of borders between the former Yugoslav republics. A sketch has been done in the Republic Geodetic Bureau on which it is clearly visible that the border line between Serbia and B-H runs 4 km west of the left bank of the Drina ("on the Bosnian side"), that is, in the zone where the people of Badovinci, whose protest culminated the other day, are demanding the placement of border markers.

In practical terms, at the outset republic authorities made a mistake in setting up the checkpoint on the right bank of the Drina, which left about 6,000 hectares of land outside the constitutional and legal protection of the new Yugoslavia.

Disagreements about moving and staying in the border zone will probably soon be avoided when the checkpoint is set up right on the border on the new bridge. It is difficult to foresee how this will be taken by the authorities of the SAO [Serbian Autonomous Oblast] of Semberija and Majevica, but in any case it will quiet the overheated political and security situation in Badovinci. Except that in that case a dispute may break out over the new bridge, which will then be on the territory of Serbia throughout its entire length, which means that it will collect most of the tolls. After all, the value of the concession that Serbia granted to build the bridge exceeds the value of the contribution by the donor Slobodan Pavlovic, a businessman from Chicago.

Serbia

Ministry Says Muslims Behind Death Camp Reports

LD2608202592 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1731 GMT 26 Aug 92

[Text] Belgrade, Aug 26 (TANJUG)—The Information Ministry of the Yugoslav Republic of Serbia said on Wednesday [26 August] that the false reports on Serb-controlled concentration camps were released before the London conference by a special department of the Bosnian Muslim Defence Ministry.

Yugoslav and foreign reporters who toured the sites in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the war-ravaged former Yugoslav Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, where the Bosnian Muslim authorities alleged that Serbs were holding Muslim prisoners, found no evidence of their existence.

In an exclusive statement to TANJUG, Serbian Information Ministry sources said the false reports on the death camps were broadcast worldwide with the help of radio amateurs from the Bosnian capital Sarajevo and the amateur radio club in Jesenice, a town in the former Yugoslav Republic of Slovenia.

The key role in uncovering the latest wave of the anti-Serbian propaganda campaign was played by Belgrade radio amateurs, who intercepted the messages and immediately notified the Serbian Information Ministry

and the republican administration for international scientific, cultural, educational and technical cooperation.

The ministry sources also said that a new deception campaign, on an alleged systematic destruction of Muslim cultural monuments as "a specialty of the Serb chetnik army of occupation," was in preparation in Sarajevo.

Several teams of radio amateurs in Slovenia and another former Yugoslav republic, Croatia, are waiting to transmit the lie throughout the world, the sources added.

The Serbian Democratic Party (SDS), which is not represented in the Serbian parliament, on Wednesday appealed to UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali and the participants of the London Conference on Yugoslavia to use their influence with the world public and media for opening "the box with the truth about Serbia."

The letter, co-signed by SDS vice president, writer Ravir Smiljanic, and Yugoslav Minister Without Portfolio Radmila Milentijevic, said a drive had been launched to collect at least one million signatures in support of the appeal to free the Serb people from "the horrible odium and unjust condemnation by the entire world."

Campus Reaction to Law on Universities Viewed

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[Article by D. Cvarkovic: "Surprise at Belgrade University"]

[Text] The news that Slobodan Milosevic, president of the Republic of Serbia, has signed the Law on the University, which passed the Assembly some 10 days or so ago, is arousing indignation in the university public at present.

Dr. Mihailo Pesic, prorector of Belgrade University, who is replacing the rector at the moment, says that he is surprised.

"I personally believed that the president would send the law back to the Assembly because it contains arrangements contrary to the Constitution and some of the arrangements drastically destroy the autonomy of the university," Professor Pesic said.

It is expected that the authorities of the university will react officially after 20 August, when the rector, the deans, and professors gather in Belgrade.... That will be the end of this year's summer vacation, and the university and its schools will begin normal operation. By that time, the university will probably have access to the official version of the text of the Law on the University, and the law can be analyzed by the working group of the university that prepared the draft law, by the Teaching and Research Council, by the Community of Serbian Universities, and other entities.

Immediately after the new Law on the University was passed in the National Assembly, it met with dissatisfaction that was usually stormy in the university public. The day after the law's adoption, an unofficial meeting and conversation of deans, professors, teaching assistants, and students was held in the rector's office of Belgrade University. Many individual harsh assessments of the law that was adopted were expressed, and it is certain that it is not acceptable to a majority of university people. The most frequent objections pertain to limitation of the university's autonomy (according to the version of the law that has been adopted, half of the members of the councils of the university and of its schools would be appointed by the government of the Republic of Serbia). The feature of the law that envisages new elections (within 90 days) for rectors, prorectors, deans, and prodeans is also thought to be unacceptable in view of the fact that the term of office of most elected in legal and democratic elections lasts at least another year.

This feature is perceived as punishment of the present governing bodies of the university and its schools "because of insubordination" toward the government. The provisions of the Law on Property Relations turned the universities into state-owned enterprises, it was stated at that meeting in the rector's office. Granting the government the power to approve or reject the network of universities and university schools was also seen to be a flagrant violation of autonomy and proof of the government's arbitrariness. The fiercest critics of the new law have as a rule been students who have announced continuation of their protest at the beginning of September. At present, it is even possible that the students will be joined officially by everyone employed at the university. A silent strike (refusal to enforce the new Law on the University) or general strike are also being mentioned and are possible....

The attempts of the prorector of Belgrade University and the rector of Kragujevac University three days ago to seek once again a more reasonable and acceptable version of the Law on the University have not been successful. They sent letters to the president of Serbia asking that the law be returned to the Assembly for reexamination, along with a warning that the version of the law that has been adopted contains unconstitutional provisions. President Milosevic obviously does not think so, because he signed the law and did not heed the objections of the university. The university also sent a letter to the Constitutional Court of Serbia in which it seeks reassessment of the constitutionality of this enactment.

Above all and after all of that, the only thing certain is that the end of the summer at Belgrade University will be at least as interesting and exciting as the beginning of the summer of 1992.